

U.S. Offers Compromise Plan for Cuban Pullout From Angola

By David B. Ottaway

WASHINGTON — The United States has submitted its own compromise plan for the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola in an effort to break the deadlock between South Africa and Angola over the troops' presence.

A senior administration official said it was the first time Washington had presented its own proposals to break the deadlock over the Cuban issue. He said the more active U.S. diplomacy represented a "major new step" by the Reagan administration to get an agreement, and that it had been approved at the highest levels.

The official said the timetable was submitted to the two sides dur-

ing a visit to the region in mid-March by Chester A. Crocker, the assistant secretary of state for African affairs, who has been heading the U.S. mediation effort to arrange for the independence of the South African-administered territory of South-West Africa, or Namibia, which lies between South Africa and Angola.

In the past, the United States has sought to work out agreement between the conflicting positions of the two governments rather than present its own plan in the search for an overall regional peace settlement that would include the holding of United Nations-supervised elections in Namibia, the pullout of South African troops there, and the withdrawal of about 25,000 Cuban troops from Angola.

Both South Africa and the United States have been demanding the departure of the Cubans, and the issue has become the main hurdle to carrying out a United Nations plan approved in 1978 for Namibian independence.

The official also said the plan reflected a realization that the United States would have to become more directly involved in the negotiating process if any agreement were to be reached, because South Africa and Angola were still far apart on the timing and extent of a Cuban troop withdrawal.

South Africa wants all Cuban troops to withdraw almost immediately upon the start of the seven-month election procedure in Namibia. Angola announced last November its agreement to the de-

parture of most, but not necessarily all, of the Cubans, as part of an overall Namibia settlement.

Complicating the Cuban issue is the breakdown of a U.S.-arranged agreement in Lusaka, Zambia, in February 1984 under which South African would withdraw all the troops it sent into Angola to curb incursions of Namibian nationalist guerrillas based there. The South African forces halted their withdrawal about 25 miles (40 kilometers) from the Namibian border.

U.S. officials refused to disclose details of the proposed U.S. compromise. But it was understood to support the South African objective of getting all Cuban troops out of Angola through a phased withdrawal. This would allow the Angolan government time to adjust to

security problems created by their departure.

State Department officials said that Washington had sought unsuccessfully for the past four months to extract "ideas" for a compromise from the South African and Angolan governments.

"After four months of trying to elicit ideas, we decided to come up with our own ideas," an official said.

He said the U.S. plan was a "synthesis paper" and represented an extrapolation from the declared Angolan and South African positions on the Cubans and amounted to "an outline of what an agreement might look like."

"It represents where we see the two sides going," he added.

The officials said the U.S. plan took no position on another issue the Angolans consider delicate: the possible formation of a coalition government in Luanda that includes the opposition National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, or UNITA. The group has been carrying on a guerrilla war against the central government since Angola's independence in 1975.

Rebels Claim Success

UNITA said its guerrilla forces killed 156 government troops and a Cuban soldier in recent fighting. The Associated Press reported from Lisbon. UNITA said eight of its forces were killed, 32 were wounded and one was missing in the fighting.

WORLD BRIEFS

UN Chief Visits Tehran to Discuss War

TEHRAN (Reuters) — The United Nations secretary-general, Javier Pérez de Cuellar, arrived Sunday saying that he wanted only to discuss Iran's position on its war with Iraq, rather than to offer specific proposals on ending the conflict.

Mr. Pérez de Cuellar, who plans to visit Baghdad later in the week, said last week during a tour of Saudi Arabia, Oman, Bahrain and Qatar that he would visit the capitals of the warring countries only if he could discuss all aspects of the four-and-a-half-year conflict.

But the diplomat apparently changed his mind and decided to visit Tehran and Baghdad anyway after meeting in Doha, Qatar, with envoys from Iran and Iraq. He had indicated earlier that Iran was blocking the visit by refusing to discuss all aspects of the war.

Christian Units Shell Center of Sidon

SIDON, Lebanon (Reuters) — Christian militiamen shelled the center of the southern Lebanese port of Sidon on Sunday, residents said, after heavy overnight fighting against Muslim forces in which four persons were wounded.

The Christian Voice of Lebanon, a rightist radio station, said two Christian areas east of Sidon also came under rocket and artillery attack. Meanwhile, sources said about 100 Christian leaders, including former presidents, politicians and militia chiefs, will meet Tuesday to discuss a political crisis involving Syria's role in Lebanon that has split the Christian community.

Libyan Exile Killed in West Germany

BONN (NYT) — Gibril Denali, an exiled opponent of Colonel Moammar Qadhafi, the Libyan leader, was shot and killed Saturday by a Libyan gunman on a crowded Bonn street.

A police spokesman identified the gunman only as Fatahi T., a 29-year-old Libyan national. The spokesman said the man was apprehended, with a pistol still in his hand, by an off-duty policeman soon after the shooting. A West German woman was seriously wounded in the stomach, and a male passer-by was grazed by a bullet, the spokesman said, adding that Mr. Denali, 30, had been shot in the head several times and had died of his wounds in a hospital.

The slaying of Mr. Denali, who was seeking political asylum in West Germany, was the latest in a series of killings involving political opponents of the Libyan leader, and the second one in Bonn.

U.S. Crime Rate Fell 4.5% Last Year

WASHINGTON (AP) — A government survey shows overall crime in the United States fell 4.5 percent last year, but there was no drop in the rate of such violent crimes as rape, robbery and assault, the Justice Department said Sunday.

The National Crime Survey, which measures crimes not reported to police as well as those reported, also showed that the rate of household burglaries and larcenies fell to the lowest level in the 12 years of the survey's existence.

The crime survey is based on interviews with a national sample of more than 125,000 people. Based on the preliminary figures for 1984, there were 35.3 million "victimizations" compared with 37 million a year earlier, the Bureau of Justice Statistics said.

For the Record

Union Carbide Corp. will resume production of methyl isocyanate within two weeks at its West Virginia plant, the company said. It halted production after a leak of the chemical from a plant in India killed more than 2,000 people. (AP)

John Lawn, 49, will be nominated to head the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration, replacing Francis M. Mullen Jr., President Ronald Reagan announced. Mr. Lawn is now acting director. (UPI)

Henry G. Cisneros, the mayor of San Antonio, Texas, defeated five challengers overwhelmingly to win a third term Saturday. (AP)

President-elect Tancred Neves of Brazil is suffering from a lung inflammation, his doctors said after a sophisticated X-ray examination, but will not require additional surgery for intestinal problems. Mr. Neves, 75, was described Sunday as being in good condition. (AP)

Thirty-seven persons died when a bus carrying about 45 people plunged into a reservoir in western Yugoslavia on Saturday, police said. Most of the passengers were building workers returning home to the town of Mostar from work in Sarajevo. (Reuters)

Pope John Paul II will receive President Erich Honecker of East Germany in a private audience April 24, the Vatican announced. (AP)

Thousands in West Germany Protest U.S. Nuclear Policy

MUTLANGEN, West Germany — Thousands of people demonstrated Sunday throughout West Germany against President Ronald Reagan's Space Defense Initiative and the deployment of U.S. nuclear weapons in the country.

A spokesman for the peace movement said that at least 20,000 people took part in dozens of demonstrations and rallies Sunday in every state, many of them in U.S. West German and allied military installations.

At the U.S. Pershing-2 missile base Mutlangen east of Stuttgart, more than 200 people staged a token blockade of the main gate and 12 protesters got through a net of barbed wire and entered the facility. Police chased the demonstrators out but witnesses said that at least two were detained.

The protesters framed the main gate with a banner saying "Freedom through Pershing-2, a parody of the 'Freedom through War' signs mounted on the gates of Nazi concentration and extermination camps before and during World War II.

Elsewhere, police said that about 2,200 people demonstrated on the Baltic coast in Kiel, Lübeck and Flensburg, all of which have important West German and NATO naval bases.

The traditional Easter peace demonstrations were organized by trade union, church, student and opposition political groups.

On Saturday, Friedrich Zimmermann, the interior minister, charged that Communists had played an unprecedented role in organizing the protests.

In Moleworth, England, demonstrators gathered in rain and sleet outside a planned cruise missile base Sunday to protest deployment of nuclear arms in Britain.

The Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament said it expected 20,000 people to attend two days of demonstrations.

Mr. Mansfield said he was "disturbed at the way Japan is being marketed as the scapegoat for the U.S. merchandise trade deficit last year of \$12.3 billion, nearly \$7 billion of which resulted from trade talks with Japan. Mansfield urged Congress and the administration to work together to solve the country's own economic problems — the overall dollar, high interest rates and rising budget deficits — that bear the major responsibility for the trade deficit.

"The Japanese have to open their markets," he said. "We have to do our thing here."

But Mr. Mansfield, 82, who had been a Democratic senator from Montana for 25 years, said that strong attacks on Japanese trade practices by legislators who have been noted for their free-trade attitudes, such as Senator John H. Chafee, a Republican of Rhode Island, helped speed the trade talks.

He said that Mr. Chafee's introduction of a bill that would bar Japanese telecommunications products from the United States if American companies did not get equal access in Japan was "the straw that broke the camel's back" during the Tokyo negotiations.

"It probably had a large part to play in bringing the negotiations to a successful conclusion," Mr. Mansfield said.

Mr. Mansfield said Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone took great political risks to gain the trade concessions the United States demanded.

For Mubarak, Harboring of Nimeiri Could Damage Relations With Sudan

By David Lamb

CAIRO — For more than a year, Egypt has viewed the behavior of Gaafar Nimeiri as eccentric and his political longevity in Sudan as a liability, but the neighboring countries are linked by their mutual dependence on the River Nile and the closest alliance in the Arab world.

So when Major General Nimeiri's white Boeing 707 jetliner touched down in Cairo on Saturday, carrying the Sudanese president en route to Khartoum from Washington, President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt was at the airport to greet — and perhaps counsel — the man whose country's stability has always been crucial to Egypt's own well-being.

General Nimeiri talked quietly as he and Mr. Mubarak walked into the presidential airport lounge for two hours of private discussions. There Mr. Mubarak confirmed the news, broadcast from Khartoum by way of Nairobi only minutes before, that the Sudanese armed forces had taken power and ended General Nimeiri's 16-year reign.

According to highly placed Egyptian sources, General Nimeiri was determined to return to Khartoum anyway. He strode to his plane and for five minutes he and Mr. Mubarak stood at the ramp, with Mr. Mubarak finally persuading him that it was too dangerous to return.

Mr. Mubarak will need to establish good working relations with the new Sudanese regime, yet harboring the man it overthrew might be an obstacle. At the same time he does not want to turn his back on General Nimeiri, who has been a loyal friend to Egypt and was one of only two Arab leaders not to cut

diplomatic ties when Egypt made peace with Israel in 1979.

"Of course Nimeiri has alienated a lot of people, but I don't think the new regime will hold it against us for keeping him," a senior Egyptian official said. "It is traditional for Arabs, particularly Sudanese, to take asylum here, and I think the new regime would rather have him in Cairo than running around some place else. In a way this can work to everyone's advantage."

The Egyptian foreign minister, Esmat Abdel Meguid, announced Sunday that Mr. Mubarak has been in contact with the new Sudanese leader, General Abdel Rahman Mohammed Hassan Swaredhabah. He affirmed that Egypt stands solidly beside the people of Sudan, and said that Egypt would continue contacts with the new leadership in Khartoum.

Two radical Arab states, Syria and Libya, applauded the overthrow, largely because General Nimeiri had aligned himself with those willing to make peace with Israel and because, as an ally of Egypt and the United States, he represented all that the hard-liners reject.

Egyptian intelligence sources did not find Libya's initial response significant nor do they believe that General Swaredhabah has ties to Tipu or any other foreign capital. They point out that Libya's ruler, Moammar Qadhafi, has constantly tried to undermine General Nimeiri and would have welcomed any change in leadership.

The Egyptian intelligence reading — which is usually accurate in Sudanese affairs — is that the coup was not really plotted or planned but rather was a spontaneous result of public discontent exerting political pressure on the army to show moral leadership. The soldiers had the choice of responding to the de-

mands in the name of General Nimeiri or the name of the people, and they choose the latter.

General Swaredhabah is well known to Cairo authorities. He traveled here often as army commander in chief, the post he held before General Nimeiri placed him in charge of all of the armed forces as defense minister March 18. He is described as a low-profile soldier with no apparent political ambitions. "He has never been a star and no one gave him much notice," an Egyptian official said.

Egypt's uneasiness with General Nimeiri, though never publicly spoken, was well known over the past year. As General Nimeiri's situation began unraveling in the face of internal economic and political woes, Mr. Mubarak went on record saying that he would help protect the Nimeiri regime militarily in case of foreign intervention — a reference to Libya, but would not interfere in internal unrest.

In his statement Sunday, Mr. Abdel Meguid reiterated Egypt's willingness to aid Sudan militarily, saying: "Egypt warns once again against any aggression against the Sudanese people or interference in its internal affairs or a violation of its sovereignty and rights, and asserts its determination to uphold its commitments to this dear nation."

Although never publicized, Egypt has a training center for army officers and an air force presence in the Sudan. The two countries are joined by a 25-year defense pact, signed in 1976, and an agreement for economic integration, signed in 1982. Mr. Mubarak has often spoken of Egypt and the Sudan being "one country secured by the same artery," the Nile, whose flow, which can be controlled by the Sudan, is crucial to Egypt's survival.

Nimeiri Overthrown in Sudan Military Coup

(Continued from Page 1)

tion, abolished the country's single party, fired all the top officials, closed the borders and said the military is in charge everywhere," a U.S. official said. "But that does not tell you anything. Can he carry out such things as critical economic reforms, reconciliation with the non-Muslim south, and win the backing of the city intellectuals and professionals?"

Sudan has been the largest American foreign aid recipient in Africa after Egypt. It has been receiving about \$200 million yearly in military and economic aid. But in recent months, because of the failure of Sudan to put certain economic changes into effect, the economic aid had been withheld. During General Nimeiri's visit to Washington, President Ronald Reagan released \$67 million from the aid for fiscal year 1984.

The State Department said in a public comment: "We have had a close relationship with the Sudan."

Civilian Elite Spurred Coup

(Continued from Page 1)

better chance than President Carter did in Iran.

Unlike Iran, Sudan is not an oil power. Rather, it is one of the poorest and most ill-managed of Third World countries. And it is totally dependent on U.S. grain shipments to avoid mass starvation among its population of 22 million.

That leverage alone — if tactfully manipulated — should be more than enough to prevent any radical anti-Western government from taking over in Khartoum, according to observers.

Neither the army nor most of the professional elite is anti-Western, although many intellectuals are furious that the United States insisted on backing General Nimeiri to the end.

The Sudanese elite, one of the most respected in the Third World, has convinced itself that the Reagan administration backed General Nimeiri largely because it did not have the courage to live with the uncertainties that necessarily must follow his removal.

based on a convergence of enduring national interests. We expect that this relationship will continue. We are obviously monitoring the situation closely. Our diplomatic relationship with the government of the Sudan continues."

General Nimeiri, who came to power in a military coup in May 1969, had cut short an overseas tour to return to Sudan to try to quell the growing unrest. He arrived in Cairo from Washington for talks with President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt shortly after the bloodless military coup took place. The deposed president was met by Mr. Mubarak and two senior Egyptian officials.

Egyptian officials said that General Nimeiri was later dissuaded by his pilot and by Mr. Mubarak from trying to return to Khartoum because his return would endanger him.

The coup came as Sudan was sliding rapidly toward political, economic and military chaos. Since Wednesday, a general strike led by doctors, lawyers and other professionals had cut off all tele and telephone communications with Khartoum.

A rebellion backed by Libyan arms in the Christian and animist southern provinces of the country, meanwhile, has steadily gained momentum.

Guatemala Rights Aide, 2 Others Found Dead

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The body of the secretary of the Support Group for Families of the Detained and Disappeared in Guatemala was found in her car at the bottom of a ravine south of Guatemala City, according to a spokesman for the group.

The bodies of her brother and young son were found with her. The official, Maria Rosario Go-doy de Cuevas, was reported missing Thursday on her way to a meeting of the group. Her body was found Friday. On March 30, the group's press liaison officer, Hector Orlando Gómez, was abducted as he left a meeting of the group, according to the spokesman. His body was found the next day outside Guatemala City.

Church Fire Called Accident

Reuters

LUXEMBOURG — A fire that destroyed a 17th-century spire of Luxembourg's Notre Dame Cathedral and damaged the roof of the nave on Friday was probably caused by a lighted blowtorch left behind by workmen, police said Saturday.

French Prime Minister Arrives in South Korea

United Press International

SEOUL — Prime Minister Laurent Fabius of France arrived here Sunday for a visit officials hope will strengthen bilateral relations which have been soured by France's decision to upgrade a North Korean trade mission in Paris.

In meetings with Mr. Fabius, the first French prime minister to visit South Korea, South Korean officials will try to obtain assurances that France will not further improve relations with North Korea, government sources said. Before leaving Paris, Mr. Fabius was quoted as saying: "We hope to have relations with all Korean people but only on the conditions that are acceptable to the whole of the Korean people."

Police Defuse Bombs At 2 Spanish Resorts

Reuters

VALENCIA, Spain — Spanish police defused two bombs timed to go off near large hotels in the eastern Mediterranean resorts of Alicante and Villajoyosa during the Easter holidays, police said Sunday.

No group claimed responsibility for placing the bombs, but Basque or Catalan separatist guerrillas were suspected, police said. Meanwhile, a bomb wrecked the offices of a construction firm in the southwestern port of Huelva. A spokesman for the firm said the attack could be related to recent threats against construction companies by GRAPO, the Oct. 1 Anti-Fascist Revolutionary Group, a leftist group.

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"Spontaneously," he said, "our memory goes back to 40 years ago, when, in Europe and Asia and other continents, the Second World War, unleashed by a mad imperialism, ideology, was coming to a close."

"For more than five years, humanity had lived a horrendous ex-



CHINESE-ITALIAN ACCORD — The Italian defense minister, Giovanni Spadolini, signed a military agreement Sunday in Beijing, as his Chinese counterpart, Zhang Aiping, far right, watched. Under the agreement, Italy will sell weapons technology to China, and may train Chinese troops in parachute jumping and mountain fighting.

Greek Parliament Votes to Approve Limitations on Powers of President

ATHENS — The Greek Parliament has given preliminary agreement to constitutional amendments trimming presidential powers, paving the way for early general elections that are expected to be held in June.

Prime Minister Andreas Papandreu, whose Socialist government is facing a constitutional crisis, has asked President Christos Sartzetakis to call elections as soon as Parliament approves the amendments in two rounds of voting.

In Saturday's first round, 182 of the 300 deputies, two more than the required minimum of 180, voted for the changes, while 100 conservatives voted against and 18 members were absent.

The second vote will be held in a month, but the changes cannot get final ratification until after the elections.

By Michael Dobbs

Washington Post Service

PARIS — Soviet intelligence services secretly bugged communications equipment at the French Embassy in Moscow for more than five years, according to official documents obtained by Le Point, a French newsmagazine.

The revelations, published this week, are likely to add fuel to a controversy here over the scale of Soviet espionage operations.

A spate of officially inspired leaks of intelligence information carried by the French news media in the past week marks the second anniversary of the French government's expulsion of 47 Soviet officials from the country.

The Soviet Embassy here has protested the leaks to the French Ministry of External Relations.

French journalists have been told by contacts in the French counterintelligence service that many documents being leaked to the press were supplied by a colonel

The proposed would limit the president's powers to dissolve Parliament, appoint the prime minister and call referendums.

Mr. Sartzetakis, whose election by Parliament on March 29 sparked the crisis, has stated officially that he "reserves judgment" on Mr. Papandreu's request for elections.

But commentators say he is virtually certain to proclaim elections, probably for June 9, once he completes a formal exchange of letters with Mr. Papandreu.

The conservative opposition, which regards the election of Mr. Sartzetakis as invalid, wants general elections immediately.

Cypriot Referendum Set

The constituent assembly of the self-proclaimed Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus decided Satur-

day to hold a referendum on a proposed new constitution on May 5. The Associated Press reported from Nicosia.

The assembly approved the new constitution on March 13. It also approved a decision to hold general elections on June 23.

Turkish Cypriots started preparations for general elections after the breakdown of talks, sponsored by the United Nations, between Cypriot President Spyros Kyprianou and Rauf Denktaş, the Turkish Cypriot leader, in January in New York.

The Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot parts of Cyprus have been divided since Turkey invaded the Mediterranean island in 1974 and occupied the northern part. The Turkish Cypriots proclaimed independence in November 1983, but only Turkey has recognized the breakaway state.

Soviet Said to Bug French Embassy

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in the Soviet secret service, the KGB. The colonel, whose name and whereabouts are being kept secret, is said to have supplied names of KGB officers stationed abroad.

Le Point said that the Soviet colonel's revelations had led to the expulsion of 148 Soviet officials worldwide in 1983, a sharp increase over the 34 expulsions in 1982.

It published a message from the French Embassy in Moscow to the Foreign Ministry in Paris on Jan. 11, 1983, stating that electronic bugs had been found in all of the embassy's teleprinters.

Thierry Wolton, Le Point's intelligence specialist, said that the bugging of the teleprinters, installed in the embassy between October 1976 and February 1977, meant that the KGB had access "to all the diplomatic messages received and sent by our embassy in Moscow, including the most secret."

A spokesman for the French Ministry of External Relations re-

fused to comment on the magazine's allegations.

Soviet intelligence documents published by Le Monde and the government-owned television channel TF1 last week suggested that 65 percent of the Western technological secrets stolen by Soviet spies were of U.S. origin and 8 percent of French origin.

A French translation of one of the documents, signed by Leonid V. Smirnov, head of the Soviet Military Industrial Commission, claimed that the Soviet Union had succeeded in finding ways to jam the U.S. anti-tank guided missile system known as TOW, or "tube-launched, optically tracked, wire-guided" missile. TOW was used by North Atlantic Treaty Organization forces in Western Europe.

Mr. Smirnov, a Soviet deputy prime minister, was quoted as praising the work of Soviet "special services" in carrying out their work abroad. But he criticized delays in "analyzing the documents."

Pope Invokes the Sacrifice of War

(Continued from Page 1)

the square to show their desire for an end to hunger and war.

The pope offered Easter wishes in 46 languages, including, for the first time, Cambodian. He also gave a Passover greeting in Hebrew.

In his address, John Paul spoke of the followers of Jesus who, according to the Gospel, went to his tomb and found it empty on Easter morning.

"Before every tomb, humanity questions itself," he said. "It questions itself especially when the tombs are the legacy of the hurricane of violence and destruction caused by war."

"Spontaneously," he said, "our memory goes back to 40 years ago, when, in Europe and Asia and other continents, the Second World War, unleashed by a mad imperialism, ideology, was coming to a close."

perience," he went on. "Tens of millions of people massacred on the battle fronts, cities razed to the ground, slaughter in the air and on the sea, populations ruined by hunger and privations."

In addition, the pope said, "other tens of millions of human beings" were "dehumanized and destroyed in concentration camps."

"The Jewish people," he went on, were "condemned to extermination."

At the end came "the terrifying revelation of the first atomic explosions," he concluded.

John Paul said that at the war's end, the victorious allies issued the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and other statements designed to reaffirm "the fundamental rights of all men and women, and of all nations, big or small."

of peoples and shatters the just social order."

Yet the pope sketched a bleak landscape in describing the war that followed the war.

"Every year ago, the war ended," he said. "But peace, as the result of a just social order, been truly affirmed? Peace, which is grounded in real respect — not only for the letter but for the spirit — for the rights of human beings? And for the rights of nations?"

Brigitte Bardot Awarded French Legion of Honor

The Associated Press

PARIS — Brigitte Bardot, 50, was named a knight of the French Legion of Honor Sunday for her 25 years of cinematographic activity.

Miss Bardot, an actress who retired from film in 1973, has spent much of her time since then in semi-seclusion on the Riviera.

Thousands in West Germany Protest U.S. Nuclear Policy

United Press International

MUTLANGEN, West Germany — Thousands of people demonstrated Sunday throughout West Germany against President Ronald Reagan's Space Defense Initiative and the deployment of U.S. nuclear weapons in the country.

A spokesman for the peace movement said that at least 20

BRIEFS

to Discuss — The United Nations secretary-general, Javier Pérez de Cuellar, said that he wanted only to discuss the situation in Lebanon, and that he would not discuss the situation in Lebanon.

Center of Sion — A center of Sionism was established in the city of Sion, Israel, by a group of Sionists.

West German — A West German newspaper, the Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung, reported that a West German diplomat had been killed in a car accident in the city of Frankfurt.

5% Last Year — A survey showed that the rate of inflation in the United States was 5% last year.

assures — A spokesman for the United States government assured that the United States would not intervene in the situation in Lebanon.

with a national sample — A survey of a national sample of the United States population showed that the majority of the population supported the United States position in Lebanon.

action of methyl — The action of methyl groups in the United States was studied by a group of scientists.

the U.S. Drug — The U.S. Drug Administration announced that it would be taking action against the sale of certain drugs.

Antonio, Texas — Antonio, Texas, was the site of a major event in the United States.

ring about 45 people — A ring of about 45 people was found in the United States.

nt Erich Honecker — Erich Honecker, the leader of the German Democratic Republic, was mentioned in a report.

Germany — Germany was the subject of a report in the United States.

ar Policy — A report on the United States' foreign policy was published.

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WINNER'S CIRCLE — President Ronald Reagan, surrounded by members of the Villanova University basketball team that won the national championship last week, holds a Villanova jacket at a White House ceremony. From left are Ed Finckley, Harold Pressley, Mr. Reagan, Steve Pinone and the coach, Rollie Massimino.

AMERICAN TOPICS

Women's Colleges Adapt and Survive

A survey by the Women's College Coalition shows that, of 5,000 women's college alumnae of 1967-1977, 71 percent said they would go to the same institution if they were starting over, and 58 percent said they would encourage their daughters to attend a women's college.

There were 142 women's colleges in the early 1970s, when the service academies and most men's colleges started admitting women and prominent women's schools like Vassar and Skidmore began admitting men. Today, 110 colleges exclusively for women have survived, with 110,000 undergraduates, or 2 percent of female college students. Enrollment at women's colleges is actually up 25 percent in the past decade.

"There are whole new fields opening to women, so obviously women's colleges had to expand their offerings," says Rhonda Dorsey, president of Goucher College in Towson, Maryland, which now has courses in management, public affairs and communications. Randolph-Macon Woman's College in Lynchburg, Virginia, offers computer sciences and business administration.

Nannerl O. Keohane, president of Wellesley College in Wellesley, Massachusetts, says, "We have a very important and validated mission in preparing women, and we have a pretty good sense of how to do it best."

Pittsburgh Bemoaned At No. 1 Ranking

Pittsburgh, accustomed to being called a grimy steel town, is still getting used to its title as the best place to live among all 329 of the metropolitan areas in the United States.

Although Pittsburgh has more office buildings than steel mills these days, Peter Leo, a columnist for The Pittsburgh Post-Gazette, wrote, "On behalf of Pittsburgh, I demand a recount." Warning that all the publicity would attract even more of the young professionals who already have invaded the city, Mr. Leo said, "We don't have enough jogging shoes to go around."

'Hate Crimes'

Held Unloggable

Justice Department officials said at a recent hearing of a House Judiciary subcommittee that it would be too difficult to include "hate crimes" — those

racially, ethnically or religiously motivated — in the Federal Bureau of Investigation's crime statistics and suggested that Congress collect newspaper clippings to obtain such information.

The burglarizing of a synagogue, for example, could have been motivated by personal gain, officials said. Steven R. Schlesinger, director of the department's bureau of statistics, said, "In certain clear-cut cases, such as a cross burning on a lawn or the painting of a swastika on a temple, the racial or religious overtones are quite clear. Most crimes, however, are not of this nature."

John Conyers Jr., a Michigan Democrat, said, "These problems are bigger than going to a clipping service. That's a simplistic solution."

Notes About People

Senator Edward M. Kennedy, when asked again by reporters last week if he still wanted to be president, replied, "I've said that for years and years. I think that's probably the least well-kept secret of public life."

Jeane J. Kirkpatrick, the former U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, has signed for a series of speaking engagements in the United States and abroad with Harry Walker Inc., a New York lecture bureau. Mr. Walker said her fees will rank with those of "the most sought-after speakers of the world."

That could mean as much as the \$20,000 or more an appearance commanded by Henry A. Kissinger, the former secretary of state, who also is a Walker client, as are such former leaders as Gerald R. Ford, Edward Heath and Helmut Schmidt.

Although he has no intention of retiring soon, Jack Anderson, 62, the Pulitzer Prize winner who took over his Washington column in 1967 from the late Drew Pearson, who started it in 1931, has named two of his chief investigative reporters as his heirs apparent: Dale Van Atta and Joseph Spear will share the byline on alternate days.

The president and vice president have official residences; now the State Department is looking for one for the secretary of state, who also is a Walker client, as are such former leaders as Gerald R. Ford, Edward Heath and Helmut Schmidt.

— Compiled by ARTHUR HIGBEE

Congress Using Foreign Aid as Leverage to Influence Policy

By Steven V. Roberts

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The House Foreign Affairs Committee decided last week that an aid program for the Upper Huastaca Valley in Peru could go forward only after the Agency for International Development determined that cultivation of coca leaves, the raw material for cocaine, had been reduced in the valley.

Aid to Paraguay, said the panel, would be halted until a "good faith effort" had been made to determine the whereabouts of Josef Mengele, a Nazi doctor reported to be hiding out in that country.

Jordan could not purchase sophisticated American weaponry under the bill until the president certified that Amman was "publicly committed to the recognition of Israel" and ready to enter peace negotiations.

These are only three of the dozens of clauses, conditions and constraints contained in the 121-page, \$14.5-billion foreign aid bill adopted by the committee. They are another demonstration of the determination of Congress to influence foreign policy.

"We feel this is our one chance to express our views on a number of issues," said Representative Howard L. Berman, Democrat of California, who is on the Foreign Affairs Committee. "Some people would ac-

cuse us of micromanagement, but that stems from our frustration. This is the only vehicle on which we can do anything. Otherwise it's all talk."

The growing tendency of Congress to encumber foreign aid bills with all sorts of restrictions and provisions has caused the legislation to stall in recent years. No authorization bill has become law since 1981, leaving the foreign aid program to be financed through catchall spending bills known as continuing resolutions under which Congress cannot specify where and how most aid is spent.

Senator Richard G. Lugar, Republican of Indiana and chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, said he was encouraged by the "spirit of comity" that marked his committee's drafting sessions on the foreign aid bill last week.

He expressed "some optimism" that this year the bill would go through. But it still has problems.

"There is a danger that we get too detailed," warned Senator Daniel J. Evans, Republican of Washington. "As a fundamental policy we ought to be working on the major thrusts of foreign policy. Sometimes we spend too much time and effort on micromanaging the aid program."

Congressional activism on foreign aid reflects the fact that more and more senators and representatives want to have a say. "One hundred senators all have foreign policy interests now," noted Mr. Lugar, "and they feel they ought to play a role."

The foreign policy committees have also attracted lawmakers with strongly held views on particular issues. For example, a number of Jewish members sought places on the House panel in part because of a deep interest in Israel.

Since joining the committee this year Representative Christopher H. Smith, Republican of New Jersey, has concentrated on pressing his anti-abortion views.

With the Democrats controlling the House and the Republicans in charge of the Senate and the White House, the Democrats have tried to use the foreign aid bill to influence government actions.

"Democrats here don't feel that we have enough ability to quietly convince the administration of our concerns," said Mr. Berman. "So this becomes our vehicle."

In the view of Representative Howard E. Wolpe, Democrat of Michigan and chairman of the House subcommittee on Africa, many lawmakers have been

moved to activism by what they regard as the misjudgments of Reagan administration foreign policy. "What you're seeing," he said, "is a breakdown of consensus and a low degree of trust between the administration and congressional foreign policy-makers."

This assessment seemed to be borne out in a number of provisions adopted by the House committee, including the following:

• An additional \$1.5 billion in economic aid for Israel in the current fiscal year. In the process, the panel brushed aside an administration request for a delay.

• A requirement that aid to El Salvador be contingent on a report by the president detailing that country's progress toward ending violations of human rights. The administration opposed any required report and the Senate committee did not include one.

• A clause making military aid to Guatemala contingent on the installation of a democratic government.

• An allocation, opposed by the administration, of \$5 million in military aid to non-Communist guerrillas in Cambodia fighting the occupying forces of Vietnam.

Next Step for Duarte: How to Define the Rules

By James LeMoyné

New York Times Service

SAN SALVADOR — Politicians and foreign diplomats here say President José Napoleón Duarte's electoral triumph over his rightist opponents is almost certain to give him the power he needs to alter the economic and political structure of El Salvador.

But if he is to govern effectively, these officials say, Mr. Duarte must use his office in a way that has not previously been open to him.

"He has to define the rules of the game and what he really thinks of social reforms," a close confidant of Mr. Duarte said in an interview. "He has to reach out in a way that he has not done up to now."

Advisers to the president, members of conservative parties and Western officials said in interviews last week that, because of the landslide victory Mr. Duarte's Christian Democratic Party won in national legislative and municipal elections March 31, the political fortunes of the leftist guerrillas fighting the government had plunged to the lowest point ever.

The advisers say the rebels now confront a centrist president who has won two elections and who will govern with the authority of having his party in power.

The vote also is likely to force a major realignment among Mr. Duarte's conservative and ultra-conservative opponents. They face the prospect of having the Christian Democrats established as the dominant political force in El Salvador for years to come.

That likelihood prompted a conservative coalition, led by the Nationalist Republican Alliance party of Roberto d'Aubuisson, to demand that the election be nullified. But the effort collapsed when the army high command challenged the conservatives' assertion that the vote had been fraudulent.

That reinforced Mr. Duarte's position and is being interpreted as a turning point in El Salvador's struggle for political stability. But it also showed the determining influence the army still maintains over political affairs, which could limit Mr. Duarte's efforts to stop human rights violations and to negotiate with the guerrillas.

Perhaps most important factor in the army's decision, according to a former army officer, was the high command's realization that its former alliance with extreme rightists and landowners had helped set off a civil war that cannot be controlled through rigged elections and indiscriminate killing.

An official vote count of the elections is not expected to be completed until this week. But unofficial returns considered reliable indicate that Mr. Duarte's party has won almost 54 percent of the vote and the majority it was seeking in the National Assembly.

Conservative parties have domi-



SHUTTLE DELIVERY — Robert Stewart, left, and David Hilliers, two of the astronauts who will be on the maiden mission of the space shuttle Atlantis in September, took delivery Saturday of the craft at the Rockwell International assembly plant at Palmdale, California. Atlantis is the fourth and last of this series of shuttles.

Pentagon Will Withhold Payments to Contractor

By Michael Weisskopf

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Defense Department, moving to recover the \$124 million it says it has overpaid General Dynamics Corp. for overhead expenses, has announced it will deduct the amount from current billings for producing weapons.

The Pentagon also said Friday it would continue to freeze \$30 million in monthly overhead payments until the nation's largest defense contractor reforms billing procedures to prevent frivolous claims.

These moves came one day after Pentagon auditors concluded that General Dynamics had been paid \$244 million more than it should have for overhead costs since 1973. The Pentagon said it previously had recovered \$120 million through normal accounting procedures.

Rather than waiting for General Dynamics to reimburse the balance of the overpayments, the Pentagon now plans to pay the contractor about \$76 million for its next billing for labor and material. General Dynamics receives about \$700 million every month from the Pentagon in "progress payments" to cov-

Strike by Civilian Crew Confirmed by U.S. Navy

By Fred Hiatt

and Rick Atkinson

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — A U.S. Navy ship headed toward an exercise in the Indian Ocean was delayed for 11 days last fall when its civilian captain and deck officers went on strike, navy officials have confirmed.

The SS Mormac Star, a tanker, is one of a growing number of ships owned or leased by the navy but operated by civilian crews. Nine other ships were affected when the International Organization of Masters, Mates and Pilots called a strike Oct. 3, although none was delayed as long as the Mormac Star. Lieutenant Dave Morris of the navy said last week in response to questions.

The navy is growing increasingly dependent on civilian crews as it expands toward the Reagan administration's goal of a 600-ship fleet. Civilians now operate 123 navy ships, up from 78 four years ago. These include supply, repair and submarine-tracking vessels.

"We have a limited field of people to operate our ships," Everett Pyatt, the assistant secretary of the navy for shipbuilding and logistics, told a congressional subcommittee last year.

Naval officials said civilian crews on submarine-trackers would not present problems in wartime.

"There is no contingency plan to replace civilian crews and technicians with military personnel, nor is one deemed necessary," the House Appropriations subcommittee on defense was told.

The navy's Maritime Sealift Command controls the 123 ships and hires civilian service crews to operate about half. The rest are operated by private shipping lines, which generally hire union crews.

The Mormac Star, for example, is owned by the Moore McCormack Bulk Transport Lines of Stamford, Connecticut, and is leased to the navy to deliver fresh water to an Indian Ocean flotilla that carries "prepositioned" weapons and equipment for the Rapid Deployment Force.

Last October, when the ship was supposed to sail from the naval base on the Indian Ocean island of Diego Garcia, three unions represented different members of the crew: the Masters, Mates and Pilots union, for officers; the Marine Engineers Beneficial Association, for engineers; and the National Maritime Union, for seamen.

But Moore McCormack and four other shipping lines had declined to renew their contracts with the officers' union and the union called a strike.

Burton M. Epstein, general

Foreigners Buying U.S. Land

Agence France-Press

WASHINGTON — Foreigners or companies controlled by them own 13,832 million acres (5.6 million hectares), or 1 percent, of the forest and agricultural land in the United States, the Department of Agriculture has reported.

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Battle Over U.S. Budget Centering on Social Security Cuts

By James R. Dickenson

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — As President Ronald Reagan acknowledged that he faces a tough fight on his proposed budget compromise, he reached with Senate Republicans approved by Congress.

"It's going to be a fight. It's been a fight since 1981," Mr. Reagan said. "There are factions there that just want to keep on spending in Congress."

The original budget proposal for fiscal 1986 that Mr. Reagan submitted to Congress is considered to be dead.

The president has rejected a subsequent resolution worked out by the Senate Budget Committee because, he said, it took too much out

of defense and not enough out of domestic programs.

Defenders of the compromise would curtail or eliminate were preparing to fight it out in Congress.

One of the principal battles is likely to be over the proposal to limit cost-of-living increases in Social Security and other federal retirement programs.

Under the compromise proposal, Social Security cost-of-living increases for the next three years would be limited to 2 percent a year, plus the amount of annual inflation that exceeds 4 percent.

Under current law, Social Security recipients receive an increase equal to the amount of annual in-

flation that exceeds 3 percent. Inflation is not expected to exceed 4 percent next year under the administration's current economic projections.

Two Democrats in Congress, Senator Daniel P. Moynihan of New York and Representative Claude Pepper of Florida, announced Friday that they would try to force separate floor votes on the Social Security provisions.

The impetus for the limit on benefits came not from the congressional negotiators, but from the White House. The White House chief of staff, Donald T. Regan, asked who proposed it in the budget negotiations, said, "I did, on behalf of the president."

U.S. Plans to Stamp Car Parts to Thwart Thieves

By Irvin Molotsky

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The federal government, having just about conceded that automobile thieves will be able to defeat almost any anti-theft gadget devised by manufacturers, is completing regulations that will make it easier to recover cars after they have been stolen.

Under rules being drawn up by the Department of Transportation, automobile parts most attractive to thieves would be stamped with identification numbers that the authorities could use to trace them.

The rules are aimed at shops that

take apart stolen cars and sell them piecemeal, often realizing more than the cars were worth whole.

"The numbers are a concession that thefts cannot be stopped," said Richard O. Elder, a vice president of the Highway Loss Data Institute, an insurance industry group. He said that the numbering system would address the problem "post-theft, at the point where the thief would be selling the car or cutting it up."

Brian McLaughlin, an official of the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, said that proposed federal regulations would re-

quire numbers on engines, transmissions, hoods, grilles, bumpers, front fenders, rear quarter panels, trunk flaps, frame or supporting structures, passenger doors and "the deck lid, tailgate or hatchback, whichever is present."

The deck lid is the cover over the trunk.

Mr. McLaughlin said that the numbers would probably be required on all cars whose theft rates were above average. He said the regulations would be approved in time for use on 1987 models.

The marking, which will be done as the cars are made, will not cost

buyers more than \$15 for each vehicle, Mr. McLaughlin said.

Automobile theft is a major problem in the United States, where more than a million cars were reported stolen in 1983, the most recent year for which figures were available. Government statistics show a slight drop in thefts in recent years, but also a sharp decline in the rate at which stolen cars are recovered.

The Department of Transportation estimated that car theft cost Americans \$5 billion in 1983, either directly or through rising insurance premiums.

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INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Get Diplomacy Working

Notwithstanding the Sandinists' quick and defiant rejection of it, President Reagan's new Nicaragua plan is a step forward in one important respect: It points a way to suspension of the war for at least two months in order to give negotiations a better chance.

The regime in Managua refused to accept the basic terms of the Reagan offer — a ceasefire and talks with the resistance — when the resistance put them forward on March 1. But now the official U.S. weight is behind those terms. And with Colombia's president pronouncing the new plan "positive," Mr. Reagan has some basis for asserting that "we'll have the support of the Contadoras" — the Latin democracies that have been trying to mediate.

Mr. Reagan does not dispute that it was congressional opposition to funding the "contras" that led him to his new plan. It reflects his still intense and lopsided focus on keeping them in the field. He insists that the Sandinists will not negotiate unless Congress releases \$14 million for nonmilitary needs of the "contras" right away and leaves him free to fill their military needs if talks do not pan out soon.

For this he is being widely accused, by the Sandinists and others, of demanding unreasonably that Managua negotiate with a gun at its head. This is so, although, given the Sandinists' treatment of their opposition, it is not far-fetched for Mr. Reagan to fear getting trapped in a situation where talks drag on and on.

The more relevant question remains what will best move the Sandinists toward respect for their neighbors and — much more difficult and controversial goal — toward reconciliation with fellow Nicaraguans. The Nicaraguan resistance has some notable democratic elements. But the three-year record of this U.S.-backed insurgency does not build confidence in its utility as a bargaining lever. It has given the Sandinists the high ground of Nicaraguan nationalism, undercut mediation by the Latin democracies and kept Mr. Reagan fighting a costly uphill battle at home.

It needs to be underlined that the reluctance

of many Americans to support the "contras" militarily comes not from favor for the Sandinists but from an objection to reliance on military intervention in Central America. That the Sandinists also object to intervention does not make it more palatable. The element that the Contadora group is encouraging in U.S. policy is not the threat of a return to intervention in 60 days — this runs counter to the Contadora charter — but the possibility of a wider ambit for the group's own diplomacy.

It would be a waste if all Mr. Reagan's new plan produced were a hotter argument over the "contras." Believers and skeptics alike ought to try to profit from the fact that he offers a new way to put together a military policy and the pursuit of a political settlement. He has reshuffled some of the cards. Perhaps more of them can be reshuffled at the same time.

The prime requirement is an intense common effort to get a prompt and unconditional ceasefire. The initiating side, and its patrons, will deserve much credit. The side that drags its feet will lose accordingly. A ceasefire can save lives, lower the temperature and improve the atmosphere for talks.

One can imagine a clutter of talks and of bids for talks: between Nicaraguans, between the United States and Nicaragua, and in the Contadora group. The Sandinists and their Nicaraguan opponents have much to talk over and much to compromise on. Washington and Managua could usefully resume the bilateral talks that the Reagan administration broke off. On the Contadora group, however, falls a special responsibility to use the moment well. Its urgent task is to address the objections that other Central American nations have to the Contadora draft that Nicaragua accepted last Sept. 7. These objections relate mostly to inspection and verification of crucial noninterference measures binding on both sides. This seems to be the likeliest place for early progress to demonstrate what desperately needs demonstrating: that there is an alternative to war.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

The Soviet Oil Problem

Soviet oil production fell last year for the first time in a generation. It must have been a profoundly unpleasant shock in a country that, like America until the early 1970s, was accustomed to a steadily rising supply. There have already been repercussions. In the past couple of months the ministers of oil and of electric power have, as the Soviets say, retired.

The immediate cause of the trouble seems to be the inadequate maintenance that is common in Soviet industry. Perhaps improved management, under a new oil minister, can put Soviet oil production back on that rising curve — for a time. But somewhere ahead of them lies a more intractable limit. Although Soviet resources are enormous, the geology of Siberia has important similarities to that of North America. Development of America's oil fields started several decades earlier, and it seems likely that Soviet production will follow the same general pattern. American production peaked in 1970 and fell in the following years. Despite the enormous price increases, the supply of American oil has not risen. It has only stopped falling, and now seems to be stabilized at roughly 8 percent below the level of 15 years ago. Simply holding that level is requiring a

gigantic effort by the oil industry, with high capital investment. There have been slight gains in production in the past several years, but those gains have been won only by a dramatic expansion of drilling. The number of oil wells drilled in the United States last year was more than 41,000 — a record, and more than double the rate in the late 1970s.

Soviet ability in this technology is not to be underestimated. For more than a decade they have produced more oil than any country in the world, and have done it in a region with an unforgiving climate. Several years ago they surpassed the United States to become the world's leading producer of natural gas as well. But to hold the present output steady is going to require an increasingly strenuous exertion.

The United States responded to the constraints on its domestic oil production in the 1970s by increasing imports. The Soviets are unlikely to do that. One reason is that they now depend on oil exports for most of their foreign exchange earnings. They may be approaching a time when the struggle to maintain oil production joins their agricultural struggle as a source of economic strain.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Opinion

An Arms Vice Closes on Japan

The international military situation in the Far East surrounding Japan has become tense. We wonder if it is not possible for the United States and the Soviet Union to have talks to prevent the further spread of military deployment and whether Japan, with the cooperation of other Asian nations, can work for a similar purpose. The superpowers' military buildup race around Japan will needlessly heighten the tension in the region, inviting a dangerous situation not only for Japan.

— The Mainichi Daily News (Tokyo).

Anti-Anti-Semitism in the '80s

Without [traditional] Christian anti-Semitism, the Nazis could not have created the Holocaust. They used the demonization of the Jews by the Christian churches to condition their own citizens to indifference, their murder squads to insensibility and the rest of world to closing its eyes, ears and doors.

The Jews and the Christians are now approaching each other on a mutual moral basis: the perfectibility of the world, in this world. Terrible acts such as those recently in Paris show that our fight is by no means over. But

today's anti-Semitism, rather than racial or even economic, is predominantly political. Therefore the fight against it should concentrate on political means.

— Gerhard Riegner, who has long worked for Jewish-Christian rapprochement, quoted in The Sunday Times (London).

Not the Way to Help Blacks

Many people are tempted to regard the recent upheavals in South Africa as the beginning of the end of the white-dominated regime. It is almost equally tempting to believe that the cause of the blacks could now be furthered by pressure and threats from other countries. But both assumptions are entirely false. Political motives may be behind the riots in isolated cases, but their main cause is the economic recession, which affects lower-income groups most severely. And although the chief sufferers are the black masses, the number of whites who are feeling the pinch is growing. The scope for racial reform is thus restricted, for the considerable cost would have to be borne by whites who are now even less inclined to accept compromises that would be an additional threat to their livelihoods.

— Neue Zürcher Zeitung (Zurich).

FROM OUR APRIL 8 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1910: China Cuts London From Tour PERKING — Coinciding with the departure of Prince Tsai Tao and a military mission from Yokohama for San Francisco, the announcement is made that the Prince will not visit England. Great Britain had notified China that the prince would not be welcomed there unless China agreed to meet British demands on certain pending claims cases. This demand was regarded in diplomatic circles as tantamount to an insult, and the Imperial family met it by promptly cutting England from the itinerary. The Chinese construe the cordial welcome which had been given to Duke Tsai Hsun in London as inspired solely by a desire to sell warships, while the refusal to welcome Prince Tsai Tao reveals a recognition that Great Britain is unable to compete with America and Germany in army equipment.

1935: Church Bells Silent on Sunday BERLIN — The difficulties between Evangelicals and Catholics with which Nazi authorities are being faced were revealed in church services [on April 7] of both denominations. Many Protestant churchgoers had the unprecedented experience of church bells being kept silent and candles on altars unlit. The services were directed against what was termed a new mysticism preached by certain Nazi "false prophets." The passive demonstration of muted bells and dark altars was given by pastors who are opposed to Reichsbishop Ludwig Mueller's church regime and who have been banned as the Confessional Synod of Prussia against the arrest of many of their colleagues. A new arrest was reported of a pastor who was preparing his Sunday sermon. He was released later but forbidden to enter his own church.

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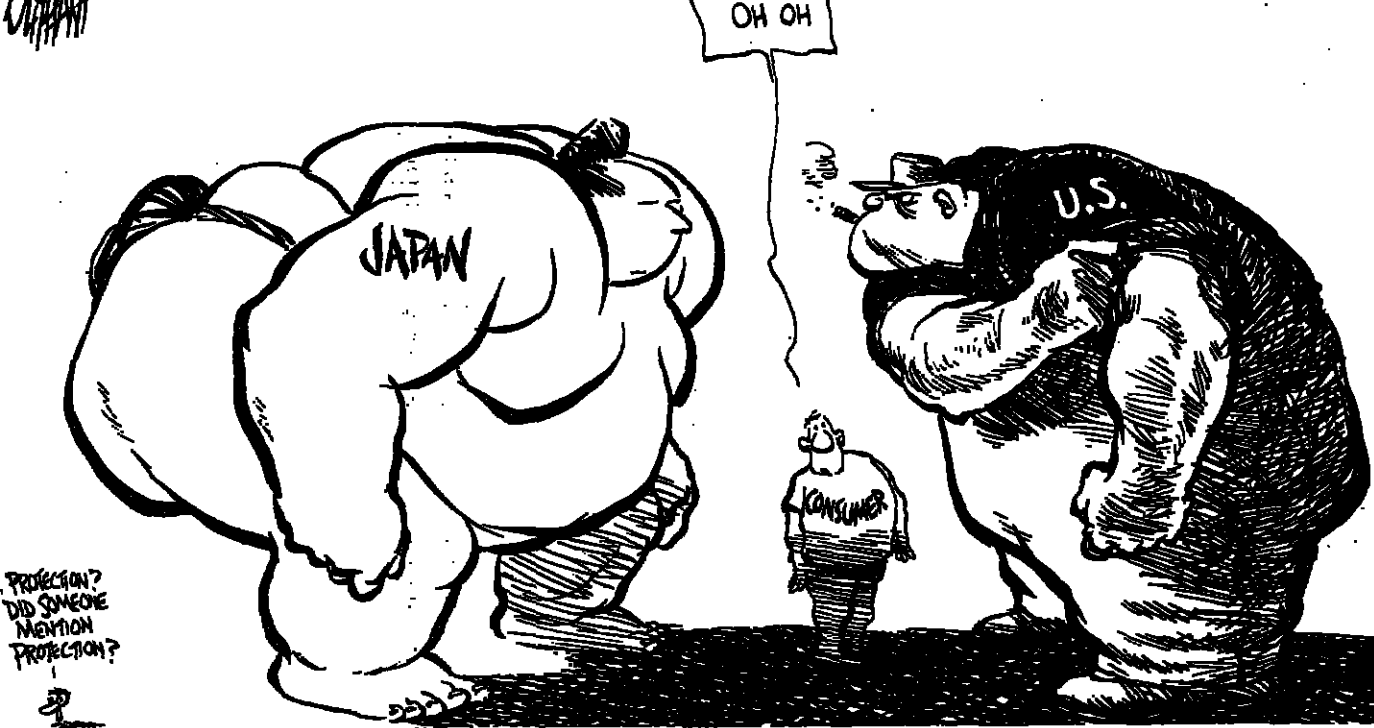
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CARTOON



Japan, Canada, Europe, Taiwan, OPEC, Mexico

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON — The United States has a trade deficit problem with the world, not just with Japan. In part stimulated by a faulty economic policy that allows budget deficits in the \$200-billion range, it imported \$123 billion more than it exported last year — a \$54-billion increase over the \$69-billion deficit in 1983.

The huge trade deficit has caused a horrendous current account deficit of more than \$100 billion, transforming the United States from a net creditor country into a net debtor.

Virtually all the increase in the U.S. trade deficit last year (\$50 billion) is traceable to a surge in imported manufactured goods, much of it caused by an overvalued dollar that made imports cheaper and exports less competitive.

On top of its \$37-billion deficit with Japan, America had deficits of \$20 billion with Canada, \$17 billion with Western Europe, \$11 billion with Taiwan, \$14 billion with OPEC members, \$6 billion with Mexico and \$4 billion with South Korea. So the first problem is global. Washington must cope with it globally rather than pretend that all will be well if Japan imports more.

A second problem is the restricted nature of access to the Japanese market. But this, as Lawrence Krause, an Asia expert at the Brookings Institution, points out, is a problem for the whole world — not only for the United States but for European and various Asian nations that have been frustrated in their efforts to break into the second-most-important economy in the world.

Undersecretary of Commerce Linda Oliner has been leading the current round of negotiations with Japan. He explained the other day why

access to Japan's telecommunications market is considered the "litmus test" of its willingness to cooperate — even though free access would add up to just a small part of the total trade.

"It's a watershed issue because we believe we're predominant in the world in that technology," Mr. Oliner said. "We can sell our products anywhere in the world on a fair, competitive basis, and we want that opportunity in Japan because we need access to the world's second largest market to sustain that competitiveness."

Sir Roy Denman, head of the European Community's delegation in Washington, pointed out recently that Japanese imports of manufactured goods from the rest of the world have remained constant since 1960 at about 2.5 percent of GNP — less than half of the American-European ratio.

"In fact, imports into Japan are mostly imports of raw materials or food that they cannot get from inside Japan," he said.

In an interview, Mr. Krause said total Japanese imports in constant dollar terms of all goods and services were less last year than in 1973, as a percentage of GNP — 13.1 percent compared to 14.2 percent. By contrast, Japan's exports as a share of GNP bulged in the period from 11.3 to 20.6 percent, "which means that Japan was putting tremendous pressures on the rest of the world by expanding its market shares."

So despite 44 "packages" to open up the Japanese market since 1973, foreign penetration has been small. Who is to blame? Says the West

German economics minister, Martin Bangemann: "You can't blame the Japanese government for decisions of the market there. Some of the products [Westerners] make are not fitting for the Japanese market." He warns that an attempt by the U.S. Congress to punish Japan with bilateral retaliation will backfire — "and endanger the whole multilateral trading system."

Adds New York economist Henry Kaufman, just back from a trip to Japan: "The question is, how well are we ready to do business in Japan today? More of us must learn how to speak Japanese, learn their styles and their ways. We've got to make a commitment in time and effort far beyond what we've ever done."

But it is not just the foreigners' fault. Japan has done a masterful job of throwing up roadblocks, protecting infant industries and using every known bureaucratic device possible to limit the purchase of foreign goods.

The danger is that in its frustration with the trade deficit — really, with the Reagan administration's economic policies as well as with Japan — Congress will act emotionally.

"It's a big mistake to think that if we act tough, the Japanese will act rationally," Mr. Krause said. "If you think emotions run high here, you should measure the emotions there. The 'trade tensions' story is Topik A in the newspapers and on television. The main theme is that 'America demands more from Japan.' Emotion usually turns the Japanese inward. That's not good for the rest of the world — it wasn't good in the '30s and it won't be good in the '80s."

The Washington Post.

Peres Needs Discreet American Pressure on Israel

By David Shabam

NEW YORK — One often hears that Israel is divided into two major blocs that neutralize each other — one favoring and one opposing withdrawal from the occupied territories in accordance with UN Security Council Resolution 242. One also hears that no Israeli leader can defy a growing majority opposed to territorial concessions in the West Bank and Gaza, and that any attempt toward progress would therefore be futile. So, the argument goes, why try?

To begin with, the Israeli public is no less prepared now than ever before to accept a compromise leading to peace. Israelis are in fact divided in three camps. Certainly, at the two extremes there are ideologically committed blocs: One remains adamantly opposed to any withdrawal and is ready to risk an indefinite state of war; the other is prepared to exchange virtually all the territories for a peaceful settlement. Yet neither of these constitutes more than 15 to 20 percent of the population.

The remaining 60 percent are somewhere in the middle. Those centrists feel that Israel should retain control over as much of the territories as it can but return as much of them as it must. The key words there, "can" and "must," point to the difference between the world of wishes and the world of reality.

Above all the centrist bloc is pragmatic. It aspires to Israeli strength and greatness, but it realizes that not all wishes can be fulfilled, that there are limits to power, that compromise is sometimes unavoidable. Whether the centrist learn to distinguish between the desirable and the possible will depend on Israel's leaders.

Were the government to give the public a feeling that Israel can hold on to the occupied territories unchallenged, it would be indicating to the people that their wishes are realizable. Were it to introduce a concrete withdrawal plan, it would demonstrate that the centrist bloc must forgo some of those wishes. The majority would follow either lead.

The history of the last decade or so clearly supports this. Most opinion polls have shown that the majority of Israelis do not favor a complete withdrawal from the West Bank and Gaza, but they do favor a partial withdrawal. The majority of Israelis support a peace settlement, but they do not support a complete withdrawal from the West Bank and Gaza. The majority of Israelis support a peace settlement, but they do not support a complete withdrawal from the West Bank and Gaza.

In January 1974, for example, 80 percent of Israelis polled objected to the notion that withdrawing from Sinai could bring peace. Two weeks later, 62 percent supported the disengagement agreement with Egypt, which entailed a partial withdrawal from Sinai. By 1977, Menachem Begin, then prime minister, won the support of an unprecedented 82 percent of Israelis for the Camp David accords, which called for a complete withdrawal from Sinai and the removal of all Israeli settlements.

What tipped the balance? The forthcoming Egyptian recognition of Israel helped considerably to convince the public to support the agreement. But Mr. Begin's major argument in its favor was that American pressure would ensue if Israel refrained from signing.

Clearly, then, even if Israeli leaders are willing and ready to supply the necessary guidance to the public, they still need tangible proof of both Arab acceptance and outside pressure in order to convince the hesitant majority that concession is unavoidable. Without either ingredient the peace process cannot move forward.

The situation in Israel is further complicated by the existence of a coalition government, part of which

is aligned with the small hard-line constituency that opposes change. But there should be no doubt about Prime Minister Shimon Peres's readiness to supply the necessary leadership. Not only does he wish to create a new momentum for peace, but his whole political future depends on it.

His interests are reinforced by what seems to be the realistic support of the Palestinians. He also has support — some open and some implicit — from several crucial Arab states. Finally, he has a time limit — September 1986, when the Likud leader, Yitzhak Shamir, is to become the prime minister of the coalition government — and this can only prod him to move toward peace.

What stands in Mr. Peres's way? The other vital ingredient — the creative, energetic and persuasive involvement of the United States — has been missing. America is the only major power that can help Mr. Peres in his effort. As a proven friend, it could apply discreet pressure on Israel's leaders and at the same time provide ample incentives to the Arabs.

When it stands aside, America helps to perpetuate the deadlock. It pays lip service to the search for peace, encouraging the parties directly involved to enter into "direct negotiations," yet such talks could bear no fruit without active outside involvement. Meanwhile, American inaction encourages the rejectionist fronts in both the Arab world and Israel.

The writer, an Israeli journalist, is executive director of the Tel Aviv-based International Center for Peace in the Middle East. He contributed this column to The New York Times.

Democrats Must Make Economic Sense

By Louis Nizer

NEW YORK — Leaders of the Democratic Party continue to attribute the election debacle to Ronald Reagan's invulnerable popularity. That false perception will prevent rehabilitation of the party.

A new pattern of conservatism has asserted itself worldwide, irrespective of the popularity of leaders. Canada defeated Pierre Elliott Trudeau and elected a conservative, Brian Mulroney. Britain turned from Labor to Margaret Thatcher. West Germany defeated Helmut Schmidt and chose a conservative, Helmut Kohl. Sweden has changed course, and France under Socialist François Mitterrand has yielded to increasingly conservative policies.

Extreme governmental paternalism has been found wanting, despite the nobility of its purpose. The Depression of the 1930s was alleviated in America by Franklin D. Roosevelt's daring relief programs. At a time when banks were closed and apples were sold on the streets by the unemployed, he saved the nation by accepting the responsibility of the government for relief in all directions. This became a great tradition. But when times returned to normal and the relief process accelerated, the public became disillusioned — not because it failed to recognize the need for compassion but because the plethora of relief programs was self-defeating by its excessiveness. Aside from the enormous bureaucracies required to execute it, greed raised its ugly head. Almost every program became a flood of fraud.

One need only look at the idealistic titles of the statutes now being cut back to understand the revolution in many quarters. Their purpose was humane, but can any government indulge in largesse as a continuing policy? In far too many cases these well-intentioned measures did not achieve their objectives despite billions spent. The Reagan administration, for example, claims to have given more subsidies to farmers than any previous one, yet farmers now rank high on the desperation list.

Where is the legislator who can resist a bill that offers aid to any group of citizens suffering distress in a volatile economic system? But the public is disillusioned by the Democratic Party's undisguised appeal to interest groups.

The concept of coalition has veered dangerously toward demagogic appeals to special interests. Today no special-interest coalition can guarantee an election. In 1984 even the young voted two-to-one for Ronald Reagan. So did women, despite the vice presidential candidacy of Geraldine Ferraro.

The Democrats need a balance between governmental compassion and the mobility of the Treasury to create unlimited dolars for any group with outstretched hands. In a capitalist democracy there are constraints that force difficult choices. More and more Americans are embracing the notion that they should focus energies on improving the general health of the economy for the well-being of all, rather than focusing on relief medicines.

Viewed in that context, the solutions being offered by those Democratic leaders who seek party unity are too generalized to be of value.

The party must modify the extreme liberal policies of the past and present a palatable program of humane conduct. Demagogic money solutions for every ill no longer appeal to the public. It seeks a responsible governmental approach.

Democrats should reread the speeches of Adlai Stevenson during his two presidential campaigns. He was an educator rather than a barrister. He asked labor to give up the arrogance that employers had previously displayed when they were on top of the heap. He asked manufacturers to accept their responsibility to the public. He lectured the American Legion on the distortions of superpatronism. He told politicians not to approach every subject with an open mouth.

Unless the party changes its course it will lose more members like Jeanne Kirkpatrick, who complained that the party deserted her, not she the party. And Republicans like Ronald Reagan will continue to invoke the names of Roosevelt, Truman and John Kennedy more often than Walter Mondale did.

The Republican Party has been the beneficiary of an oil glut that reduced inflation and interest rates. It has profited from a favorable cyclical tide in the economy. But it will be vulnerable in the next presidential election, partly because the shadow of the deficit may loom larger and even more depressing. The Democrats' tradition as a populist party is still healthy and noble. It needs to reflect deeply on the reasons why it has been rejected.

The writer, a lawyer, is a veteran commentator on public affairs. He contributed this to The New York Times.

The Politics Of Italians Are Shifting

By Adolfo Battaglia

The writer leads the Republican group in Italy's Chamber of Deputies.

ROME — Italy enjoys a wide audience abroad for its fashions and wines. Has comparable attention been paid, by Americans in particular, to Italy's new politics? Will foreign friends be prepared to read May's regional and local election results in the light of an electoral trend that stems from a deep transformation in postwar Italian society?

One sign of change has been the emergence, for the first time since World War II, of the so-called minor parties — Republicans and Socialists, around whom orbit the Liberals and the Social Democrats. These are intermediate parties between two poles — the Christian Democrats and the Communists, both mass parties. The emergence of the intermediate forces means a shift from an ideological to a pragmatic approach — a shift being driven by the underlying social change that has seen a reduction in the electoral strength of the Christian Democrats and the Communists.

This means that in the coming years a strengthened Italy is likely to play a more dynamic role in European unity, Western defense and Mediterranean stability.

The decline of the old politics has been especially evident since 1981. The Christian Democrats have held the prime minister's office for only eight months, under Amintore Fanfani, the Republicans for 17 months under Giovanni Spadolini, now the defense minister, and the Socialists for 20 months under Bettino Craxi. For 37 months, intermediate parties have headed the government.

The new trend emerged after the 1976 parliamentary elections, when the intermediate parties won 17.2 percent of the vote and the Christian Democrats and Communists together 73 percent. In the 1979 elections the four parties edged upward to 18.5 percent; the two major parties dropped to 68.5 percent. In 1983 the intermediate parties again rose, reaching 23.3 percent, and the two major parties declined to 62.6 percent. The Communists lost a bit in the 1984 elections for the European Parliament (a sympathy vote for the death of the party leader, Enrico Berlinguer), but the trend re-emerged in municipal elections held afterward.

To be sure, the trend to the intermediate parties was fueled by the multiple crises that came to a head in early 1981: terrorism, galloping inflation (22 percent at the time) and political immaturity, chiefly the "Italian Watergate" scandal of the "P2" Masonic lodge, with its misdeeds and corruption in high places. But the trend also has deep roots in three waves of modernization that have struck Italy since the war.

First, from the late 1950s through the early '60s the economy went from an essentially agricultural to an industrial base, introducing fundamental changes in the style of life. Second, secularization took hold. In a nation in which the Roman Catholic Church is enormously influential, divorce and abortion, whatever we may think of them, became legal in the '70s after nearly a century of political struggle — decisions confirmed by overwhelming majorities in successive referendums.

The third wave — movement toward a post-industrial society — was galvanized by the need to solve problems generated by the oil price shocks of 1973 and 1977. One sign of the new times is the increasing maturity of labor unions, especially evident in 1984 in the dramatic reduction in hours lost through strikes.

Of course, with pockets of pre-industrial underdevelopment remaining, the economic transition is uneven. But overall the emerging Italy is closer to the rest of Europe and the West, as is evident in headway against the Mafia, steps toward long overdue tax reform and movement toward constitutional change aimed at streamlining government operations.

An understanding of why parties long deemed minor hold the reins, and why they are crucial to Italy's democratic growth and international position, will help avoid misunderstandings and tensions with these growing political forces.

The New York Times.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

'Right' Is the Wrong Way

Recent Arab peace feelers have elicited right references by press and politicians to the PLO's refusal to recognize explicitly "Israel's right to exist." The refusal is cited as sufficient grounds for avoiding talks.

This approach is not reasonable. It is a major obstacle to peace. The word "right" has unavoidable moral connotations. Few would argue today that the Zionist settlers of North America, South Africa and Australasia had any moral "right" to conquer and colonize the lands of their choice and to dispossess, disperse and, to varying degrees, destroy their indigenous populations.

Such things happen. But there is a profound distinction between asking the dispossessed to acknowledge the new reality as a fact and demanding that they acknowledge the "rightness" of it. At issue is an avowal by the losers that they were not just outgunned but inherently unworthy of basic human rights — in effect, somehow less than fully human.

Furthermore, formal recognition is the sole significant card in the Palestinians' hand. Their strength is a moral one: the acceptance by most of the world that the continuing dispossession and dispersal of the Palestinian people — often justified in Western minds in the context of restitution for grave injustices inflicted on Jewish Europeans by Christian Europeans

— are grave injustices in their own right, arguably the gravest inflicted on one people by another since World War II. From this acceptance flows the widespread nonrecognition of Israel by non-Western nations that have experienced colonization.

It is vindictive to require the self-humiliation of a people who have little left but their pride. It is unrealistic to expect the Palestinians to yield what little leverage they possess before negotiations even begin. It is counterproductive to the cause of peace to demand from the Palestinians the one thing they cannot give.

"Right" is the wrong word here. On a human level, talking constitutes mutual recognition. Let's get started.

JOHN V. WHITEHEAD, Paris.

A Civil War Precedent

Regarding the opinion column "Foreign Policy: Set Your Own, Just 53" (March 28) by Ellen Goodman:

That the writer opposes private anti-Communist efforts in Nicaragua is clear. What is less clear is whether it is anti-communism per se or the non-official nature of these efforts that bothers her. If the latter, I look forward to a Goodman column retroactively attacking the private, non-official anti-Franco efforts of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade in the '30s.

JACK JOLIS, "Atlanta."

EUROBONDS

Move to Cut U.S. Deficit
Is Good News to Investors

By CARL GEWIRTZ
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Drift in the bond markets — as investors cling to the sidelines awaiting some clue as to where interest and foreign exchange rates were headed — evaporated with dramatic suddenness late last week.

The spark was the report from Washington that the Reagan administration and Senate Republicans had agreed on cuts to trim the projected federal budget deficit by about \$300 billion over the next three fiscal years.

The news came too late to affect the Eurobond market, which had already closed for the Easter holiday, but sparked a rally in New York where yields on long-term Treasury bonds dropped 12 basis points and short-term yields slipped 4 basis points. (One hundred basis points equals one percentage point.)

The news also buoyed the dollar, which set a high for the week at 3.18 Deutsche marks before closing at 3.16 DM.

The euphoria was tempered by the fact that the budget still must be approved by Congress. The outcome is by no means certain. In addition, even if the cuts are enacted they may come too late to head off a renewed increase in interest rates. This could result if the pace of the economic expansion heats up and credit demand runs into conflict with the Federal Reserve's monetary policy.

At present, however, the progress on plans to cut the deficit — which bond markets view as putting the greatest upward pressure on interest rates — should be good news for the Eurodollar bond market.

Two aggressively priced issues were launched late last week for Union Pacific and General Reinsurance. Both companies, whose domestic debt is rated double-A, are offering \$100 million of seven-year bonds carrying coupons of 11 1/2 percent.

In contrast to recent Eurodollar offerings, which were priced to yield investors more than comparably dated Treasury paper, the new issues were brought to market at an all-in cost (including front-end commissions) of 10 basis points below Treasury yields.

Eurobond Yields
For Week Ended April 3
U.S. to term, int'l inst. — 12.26 %
U.S. long term, int'l. — 12.29 %
U.S. medium term, int'l. — 12.13 %
Cons. medium term — 12.19 %
French Fr. medium term — 11.82 %
Sterling medium term — 11.13 %
Yan medium term, int'l inst. — 7.13 %
Yen to term, int'l inst. — 7.13 %
ECU short term — 9.02 %
ECU medium term — 9.28 %
ECU long term — 9.92 %
EUA long term — 9.12 %
F.L.S. to term, int'l inst. — 10.23 %
F.L.S. medium term — 10.19 %
Calculated by the Luxembourg Stock Exchange

Market Turnover
For Week Ended April 4
(Units of U.S. Dollars)
Total Dollar Turnover — 2,539.30
Eurodollar — 22,362.30
Eurobond — 11,700.40

'Intrapreneuring': A Corporate Can-Do Theory

By Eric N. Berg
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — For years, management gurus have argued that entrepreneurship would be the panacea for the U.S. economy's competitive ills. Now, a theory has come onto the U.S. business scene that, if not questioning the conventional wisdom, certainly casts it in a different light.

The theory goes by varying terms: corporate entrepreneurship, corporate venturing, "intrapreneuring." But they all convey the same idea: that employees can be entrepreneurs while working for large companies.

The idea appears to be catching on. In December, the president's Commission on Industrial Competitiveness issued a report on entrepreneurship with an entire section devoted to intrapreneuring. Since then, articles mentioning the subject have appeared in the Sloan Management Review and the Harvard Business Review. A number of companies, including International Business Machines Corp. and General Motors Corp., have established small, separate business units to foster intrapreneuring.

Late in February, moreover, a book titled "Intrapreneuring" was published. According to its publisher, Harper & Row, it is already a best-seller in certain major markets.

"Intrapreneuring is hot because entrepreneurship is hot," said R. Donald Gamache, president of Innotech Corp., a Trumbull, Conn., consultant specializing in innovation. Zenas Block, a professor of management at New York University who teaches a course on corporate entrepreneurship, said, "Media publicity given to private entrepreneurship has been considerable, and that has had a

Intrapreneurs at Three Major Companies



3M: Spencer Silver, left, and Arthur Fry, right, developers of Post-it-Notes.

Hewlett-Packard: Charles H. House, whose video tube was used to monitor a space flight.



Texas Instruments: From left, Gene Frantz, Richard Wiggins, Paul Breedlove and Larry Brantingham, with their electronic learning device, Speak-n-Spell.

major impact on large corporations.

Indeed, the conspicuous success of such entrepreneurs as Steven P. Jobs, chairman of Apple Computer Inc., and William Gates, chairman and chief executive of Microsoft Corp., a computer software company — confirming that you can still strike it rich on your own — has piqued the interest of big companies wanting to be intrapreneurial, too, management specialists say. Intrapreneuring is also getting a welcome ear because, the spe-

cialists say, managers are tired of losing their most talented employees to more free-wheeling start-ups. Employees, in turn, see intrapreneuring as a way to inject excitement and urgency into otherwise dull jobs.

"Many people in older-style organizations feel under-recognized and that rewards aren't commensurate with achievement," said Rosabeth Kanter, an authority on organizational change. "The idea that, yes, you can take action inside large companies — that you can run your own show — is very appealing."

Intrapreneuring is not new. For years such companies as Control Data Corp., Minnesota Mining & Manufacturing Co., Hewlett-Packard Inc. and Texas Instruments Inc. have encouraged employees to chase their dreams by giving them the money, equipment and time to pursue personal ideas as company projects.

It was an employee's project at 3M, for instance, that led to the development of Post-it-Notes. (Continued on Page 11, Col. 5)

Study Questions
Reagan Proposal
On Oil Reserves

By Lee A. Daniels
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — A Reagan administration proposal to temporarily delay completion of the Strategic Petroleum Reserve may set back the United States' ability to withstand an oil shortage, according to a study by the General Accounting Office.

The study, which has not been released to the public, is the first independent examination of the possible effects of the proposal to stop filling the reserve when it reaches 489 million barrels at the end of September.

The reserve was begun in the mid-1970s to create a 90-day emergency supply of oil to protect the country against a shortage.

The proposed moratorium was incorporated into the deficit-reduction package agreed to Thursday by the president and the Senate Republican leadership.

The current appropriation for the reserve is \$1.7 billion. The reserve now holds about 466 million barrels and is supposed to reach 750 million by 1990. Of the reserve's six sites, two are full, three are partly filled and one is under construction.

The study by the GAO, the investigative arm of Congress, does not make formal recommendations. It says, though, that "serious consideration" should be given to continuing to build the reserve's storage facilities and instituting an oil-purchase policy that would fluctuate depending on prices.

William A. Vaughn, the Department of Energy's assistant secretary for fossil energy, told a House committee last month that a nearly 20-percent decline in petroleum imports since 1977 has reduced the need to follow the original schedule for completing the reserve.

But Representative Mike Synar, Democrat of Oklahoma, chairman of the House Subcommittee on Environment, Energy and Natural Resources, as well as other critics of the administration proposal, challenged that view.

Mr. Synar said the GAO study shows that a moratorium would simply delay spending for the reserve, ultimately making it more expensive to complete.

The study, setting a basic five-year maintenance cost for the reserve at \$828 million, said additional costs for completing the facilities would range from nothing under the Reagan proposal to \$538 million for the completed reserve.

The total cost of a storehouse with 750 million barrels is estimated at \$24 billion; \$16.7 billion has already been spent on the reserve.

California Bank
Forced to Close

Reuters

WASHINGTON — The failure of Capistrano National Bank in San Juan Capistrano, California, has been announced by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corp., which said its liabilities were being assumed by another bank.

FDIC officials said Friday that it was the 22d bank failure in the United States this year and the third in California.

The FDIC said the failed bank's liabilities were being assumed by Farmers & Merchants Bank of Long Beach, California, which took over about \$41 million in 8,900 deposit accounts and other liabilities and agreed to pay the FDIC a purchase premium of \$3.05 million.

Bank of England's Move
Draws Little Reaction

By Carl Gewirtz
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The initial reaction to the Bank of England's long-awaited move to temper the accelerating growth of underwritten Eurozone facilities last week was a yawn.

The rapid expansion of the market is assumed to be closely linked to the fact that the underwriting

commitments of banks do not show up on their balance sheets (at least not until the underwriters are called on to provide funds) while the fees immediately generate profits which can be used to boost capital and improve the critical capital-to-assets ratio that bank examiners watch.

To slow this "free ride," the Bank of England said that it would assign a weighting to such off-balance-sheet items to assure that a bank's capital was adequate to its commitments. The weighting will be .5, half the weighting given to a straightforward loan to a nonfinancial institution and more than double the .2 weighting given to a loan made to another bank.

This will apply to the worldwide business of British banks and the U.K. operations of foreign banks. The bank also announced it had discussed the move with banking authorities in the other leading financial centers "who are also considering their own arrangements with respect to this business."

But no others immediately followed and banking supervisors in Washington, Tokyo, Berlin, and Luxembourg said no such moves were imminent.

Thus, the yawn. Commercial bankers say most banks, and certainly those in Britain, already assign their own internal weightings to such business — meaning the new ruling will not dramatically affect the willingness or ability of U.K. banks to take on new business. As for the foreign banks in Britain, they can escape the control altogether by booking the business in any of their other offices.

This raises the question of why the Bank of England acted alone. London has always been the center of the market and in the nearly three decades of the market's existence the Bank of England has always steadfastly resisted calls to impose controls, arguing that unless the measures were applied worldwide regulations would only drive banks to do business in those centers where no such rules were applied.

But official sources make clear that opposition related to different issues — namely monetary controls aimed at preventing offshore financial operations from derailing domestic policy objectives. This is quite different from the prudential controls that the Bank of England (Continued on Page 9, Col. 1)

SYNDICATED LOANS

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Continental Gets
London Route

WASHINGTON — The U.S. Department of Transportation has approved Continental Airlines to fly a direct route between Houston and London, airline officials said. The airline said Friday it plans to begin daily service April 28, providing it receives the necessary clearances.

It will be Continental's first service to Europe. Continental, with main hubs in Houston and Denver, has expanded its international network to 28 cities. The carrier also has requested authority to fly nonstop between Tokyo and Texas.

Continental filed for protection from creditors under federal bankruptcy laws in 1983 and began a reorganization. The carrier reported a \$30-million profit last year.

AT&T Rivals Seek More Competitive Rules

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The main rivals of American Telephone & Telegraph Co. have recommended major changes in the process by which Americans select a primary long-distance telephone company.

If enacted across the United States the changes could help smaller companies compete with AT&T.

In filings with the Federal Communications Commission, MCI Communications Corp., GTE Sprint Communications Corp. and Allnet Communications Services Inc. said the current long-distance selection process was unfair. They said it favored AT&T because, in nearly all cases, customers who failed to choose a long-distance carrier were automatically assigned to AT&T.

The exception to the automatic assignment process is at North-western Bell Telephone Co.

It has begun a program under which customers who do not make a long-distance choice are assigned randomly to long-distance companies in the same proportion as those who did make a choice. AT&T's rivals say they would have a far higher market share if that approach were adopted throughout the United States.

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THE INVESTMENT CLIMATE
AND INCENTIVES IN EUROPE

April 25-26, 1985, Brussels

The conference will provide senior executives with an in-depth analysis of the current and future investment climate and the incentives offered in sixteen European countries. Question and answer periods will follow each session.

Thursday, April 25, 1985

Norway: Mr. V. Hveding, Chairman, Christiania Bank Oslo.
Denmark: Mr. M. Ostergaard, Managing Director, Industrial Development Council of North Jutland.
Belgium: Baron A. Bekart, President, Bekart N.V.
The Netherlands: Mr. A.A.M. van Agt, Commissioner of the Queen, Governor of N. Brabant Province, former Prime Minister.
Guest luncheon speaker: Prof. Dr. P. Mathijssen, Director General of The EC Regional Policies.

Austria: Mr. G. I. Gern, General Manager, ICD, former General Manager, General Motors Vienna.
Switzerland: Mr. Carl Meyer, Vice-President Finance, Swiss Asag-SSIH.
Sweden: Mr. K. Lewenhaupt, The Wyatt Company AB.
Luxembourg: Mr. Z. Magnus, General Manager, Kredietbank, Luxembourg.
Reception: Hosted by Minister of Brussels, Mr. P. Hatury.

Friday, April 26, 1985

France: Mr. J. Paul Horne, Senior Economist, Smith Barney, Harris Upham & Co.
West Germany: Mr. B. Layton, former President, Ford Europe.
Portugal: Mr. E. Lopez, Minister of Finance.
Spain: Don Leon Benelbas, General Assistant Director of Economic Planning, Ministry of Economics.
Guest luncheon speaker: Mr. W. Martens, Prime Minister of Belgium.

Italy: Dr. Gianni Varasi, President of the Federation of the Chemical Industry, Italy.
Greece: Mr. S. Papadasthion, Deputy Governor, Hellenique Industrial Development Bank.
United Kingdom: Sir Edwin Nixon, President, IBM (U.K.).
Ireland: Mr. L. P. Doyle, General Manager, Allied Irish Banks Limited Europe.

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The fees include two detailed studies containing the information on the sixteen countries, documents of the meeting, luncheon, refreshments and reception.
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AUSTRALIA

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Over-the-Counter

	Curr. Price	Curr. Yield	Am't	Security	%
	Per \$100	Per \$100			
4 1/2 171 1/2	172.00	2.54	124	515	515
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	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146	2147	2148	2149	2150	2151	2152	2153	2154	2155	2156	2157	2158	2159	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164	2165	2166	2167	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234	2235	2236	2237	2238	2239	2240	2241	2242	2243	2244	2245	2246	2247	2248	2249	2250	2251	2252	2253	2254	2255	2256	2257	2258	2259	2260	2261	2262	2263	2264	2265	2266	2267	2268	2269	2270	2271	2272	2273	2274	2275	2276	2277	2278	2279	2280	2281	2282	2283	2284	2285	2286	2287	2288	2289	2290	2291	2292	2293	2294	2295	2296	2297	2298	2299	2300	2301	2302	2303	2304	2305	2306	2307	2308	2309	2310	2311	2312	2313	2314	2315	2316	2317	2318	2319	2320	2321	2322	2323	2324	2325	2326	2327	2328	2329	2330	2331	2332	2333	2334	2335	2336	2337	2338	2339	2340	2341	2342	2343	2344	2345	2346	2347	2348	2349	2350	2351	2352	2353	2354	2355	2356	2357	2358	2359	2360	2361	2362	2363	2364	2365	2366	2367	2368	2369	2370	2371	2372	2373	2374	2375	2376	2377	2378	2379	2380	2381	2382	2383	2384	2385	2386	2387	2388	2389	2390	2391	2392	2393	2394	2395	2396	2397	2398	2399	2400	2401	2402	2403	2404	2405	2406	2407	2408	2409	2410	2411	2412	2413	2414	2415	2416	2417	2418	2419	2420	2421	2422	2423	2424	2425	2426	2427	2428	2429	2430	2431	2432	2433	2434	2435	2436	2437	2438	2439	2440	2441	2442	2443	2444	2445	2446	2447	2448	2449	2450	2451	2452	2453	2454	2455	2456	2457	2458	2459	2460	2461	2462	2463	2464	2465	2466	2467	2468	2469	2470	2471	2472	2473	2474	2475	2476	2477	2478	2479	2480	2481	2482	2483	2484	2485	2486	2487	2488	2489	2490	2491	2492	2493	2494	2495	2496	2497	2498	2499	2500	2501	2502	2503	2504	2505	2506	2507	2508	2509	2510	2511	2512	2513	2514	2515	2516	2517	2518	2519	2520	2521	2522	2523	2524	2525	2526	2527	2528	2529	2530	2531	2532	2533	2534	2535	2536	2537	2538	2539	2540	2541	2542	2543	2544	2545	2546	2547	2548	2549	2550	2551	2552	2553	2554	2555	2556	2557	2558	2559	2560	2561	2562	2563	2564	2565	2566	2567	2568	2569	2570	2571	2572	2573	2574	2575	2576	2577	2578	2579	2580	2581	2582	2583	2584	2585	2586	2587	2588	2589	2590	2591	2592	2593	2594	2595	2596	2597	2598	2599	2600	2601	2602	2603	2604	2605	2606	2607	2608	2609	2610	2611	2612	2613	2614	2615	2616	2617	2618	2619	2620	2621	2622	2623	2624	2625	2626	2627	2628	2629	2630	2631	2632	2633	2634	2635	2636	2637	2638	2639	2640	2641	2642	2643	2644	2645	2646	2647	2648	2649	2650	2651	2652	2653	2654	2655	2656	2657	2658	2659	2660	2661	2662	2663	2664	2665	2666	2667	2668	2669	2670	2671	2672	2673	2674	2675	2676	2677	2678	2679	2680	2681	2682	2683	2684	2685	2686	2687	2688	2689	2690	2691	2692	2693	2694	2695	2696	2697	2698	2699	2700	2701	2702	2703	2704	2705	2706	2707	2708	2709	2710	2711	2712	2713	2714	2715	2716	2717	2718	2719	2720	2721	2722	2723	2724	2725	2726	2727	2728	2729	2730	2731	2732	2733	2734	2735	2736	2737	2738	2739	2740	2741	2742	2743	2744	2745	2746	2747	2748	2749	2750	2751	2752	2753	2754	2755	2756	2757	2758	2759	2760	2761	2762	2763	2764	2765	2766	2767	2768	2769	2770	2771	2772	2773	2774	2775	2776	2777	2778	2779	2780	2781	2782	2783	2784	2785	2786	2787	2788	2789	2790	2791	2792	2793	2794	2795	2796	2797	2798	2799	2800	2801	2802	2803	2804	2805	2806	2807	2808	2809	2810	2811	2812	2813	2814	2815	2816	2817	2818	2819	2820	2821	2822	2823	2824	2825	2826	2827	2828	2829	2830	2831	2832	2833	2834	2835	2836	2837	2838	2839	2840	2841	2842	2843	2844	2845	2846	2847	2848	2849	2850	2851	2852	2853	2854	2855	2856	2857	2858	2859	2860	2861	2862	2863	2864	2865	2866	2867	2868	2869	2870	2871	2872	2873	2874	2875	2876	2877	2878	2879	2880	2881	2882	2883	2884	2885	2886	2887	2888	2889	2890	2891	2892	2893	2894	2895	2896	2897	2898	2899	2900	2901	2902	2903	2904	2905	2906	2907	2908	2909	2910	2911	2912	2913	2914	2915	2916	2917	2918	2919	2920	2921	2922	2923	2924	2925	2926	2927	2928	2929	2930	2931	2932	2933	2934	2935	2936	2937	2938	2939	2940	2941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[illegible]

	Sales in 100s				High	Low	Last	Net Change	
14a	75	120	124	124	14	14	14	14	14
14b	75	120	124	124	14	14	14	14	14
14c	75	120	124	124	14	14	14	14	14
14d	75	120	124	124	14	14	14	14	14
14e	75	120	124	124	14	14	14	14	14
14f	75	120	124	124	14	14	14	14	14
14g	75	120	124	124	14	14	14	14	14
14h	75	120	124	124	14	14	14	14	14
14i	75	120	124	124	14	14	14	14	14
14j	75	120	124	124	14	14	14	14	14
14k	75	120	124	124	14	14	14	14	14
14l	75	120	124	124	14	14	14	14	14
14m	75	120	124	124	14	14	14	14	14
14n	75	120	124	124	14	14	14	14	14
14o	75	120	124	124	14	14	14	14	14
14p	75	120	124	124	14	14	14	14	14
14q	75	120	124	124	14	14	14	14	14
14r	75	120	124	124	14	14	14	14	14
14s	75	120	124	124	14	14	14	14	14
14t	75	120	124	124	14	14	14	14	14
14u	75	120	124	124	14	14	14	14	14
14v	75	120	124	124	14	14	14	14	14
14w	75	120	124	124	14	14	14	14	14
14x	75	120	124	124	14	14	14	14	14
14y	75	120	124	124	14	14	14	14	14
14z	75	120	124	124	14	14	14	14	14
15a	75	120	124	124	14	14	14	14	14
15b	75	120	124	124	14	14	14	14	14
15c	75	120	124	124	14	14	14	14	14
15d	75	120	124	124	14	14	14	14	14
15e	75	120	124	124	14	14	14	14	14
15f	75	120	124	124	14	14	14	14	14
15g	75	120	124	124	14	14	14	14	14
15h	75	120	124	124	14	14	14	14	14
15i	75	120	124	124	14	14	14	14	14
15j	75	120	124	124	14	14	14	14	14
15k	75	120	124	124	14	14	14	14	14
15l	75	120	124	124	14	14	14	14	14
15m	75	120	124	124	14	14	14	14	14
15n	75	120	124	124	14	14	14	14	14
15o	75	120	124	124	14	14	14	14	14
15p	75	120	124	124	14	14	14	14	14
15q	75	120	124	124	14	14	14	14	14
15r	75	120	124	124	14	14	14	14	14
15s	75	120	124	124	14	14	14	14	14
15t	75	120	124	124	14	14	14	14	14
15u	75	120	124	124	14	14	14	14	14
15v	75	120	124	124	14	14	14	14	14
15w	75	120	124	124	14	14	14	14	14
15x	75	120	124	124	14	14	14	14	14
15y	75	120	124	124	14	14	14	14	14
15z	75	120	124	124	14	14	14	14	14
16a	75	120	124	124	14	14	14	14	14
16b	75	120	124	124	14	14	14	14	14
16c	75	120	124	124	14	14	14	14	14
16d	75	120	124	124	14	14	14	14	14
16e	75	120	124	124	14	14	14	14	14
16f	75	120	124	124	14	14	14	14	14
16g	75	120	124	124	14	14	14	14	14
16h	75	120	124	124	14	14	14	14	14
16i	75	120	124	124	14	14	14	14	14
16j	75	120	124	124	14	14	14	14	14
16k	75	120	124	124	14	14	14	14	14
16l	75	120	124	124	14	14	14	14	14
16m	75	120	124	124	14	14	14	14	14
16n	75	120	124	124	14	14	14	14	14
16o	75	120	124	124	14	14	14	14	14
16p	75	120	124	124	14	14	14	14	14
16q	75	120	124	124	14	14	14	14	14
16r	75	120	124	124	14	14	14	14	14
16s	75	120	124	124	14	14	14	14	14
16t	75	120	124	124	14	14	14	14	14
16u	75	120	124	124	14	14	14	14	14
16v	75	120	124	124	14	14	14	14	14
16w	75	120	124	124	14	14	14	14	14
16x	75	120	124	124	14	14	14	14	14
16y	75	120	124	124	14	14	14	14	14
16z	75	120	124	124	14	14	14	14	14
17a	75	120	124	124	14	14	14	14	14
17b	75	120	124	124	14	14	14	14	14
17c	75	120	124	124	14	14	14	14	14
17d	75	120	124	124	14	14	14	14	14
17e	75	120	124	124	14	14	14	14	14
17f	75	120	124	124	14	14	14	14	14
17g	75	120	124	124	14	14	14	14	14
17h	75	120	124	124	14	14	14	14	14
17i	75	120	124	124	14	14	14	14	14
17j	75	120	124	124	14	14	14	14	14
17k	75	120	124	124	14	14	14	14	14
17l	75	120	124	124	14	14	14	14	14
17m	75	120	124	124	14	14	14	14	14
17n	75	120	124	124	14	14	14	14	14
17o	75	120	124	124	14	14	14	14	14
17p	75	120	124	124	14	14	14	14	14
17q	75	120	124	124	14	14	14	14	14
17r	75	120	124	124	14	14	14	14	14
17s	75	120	124	124	14	14	14	14	14
17t	75	120	124	124	14	14	14	14	14
17u	75	120	124	124	14	14	14	14	14
17v	75	120	124	124	14	14	14	14	14
17w	75	120	124	124	14	14	14	14	14
17x	75	120	124	124	14	14	14	14	14
17y	75	120	124	124	14	14	14	14	14
17z	75	120	124	124	14	14	14	14	14
18a	75	120	124	124	14	14	14	14	14
18b	75	120	124	124	14	14	14	14	14
18c	75	120	124	124	14	14	14	14	14
18d	75	120	124	124	14	14	14	14	14
18e	75	120	124	124	14	14	14	14	14
18f	75	120	124	124	14	14	14	14	14
18g	75	120	124	124	14	14	14	14	14
18h	75	120	124	124	14	14	14	14	14
18i	75	120	124	124	14	14	14	14	14
18j	75	120	124	124	14	14	14	14	14
18k	75	120	124	124	14	14	14	14	14
18l	75	120	124	124	14	14	14	14	14
18m	75	120	124	124	14	14	14	14	14
18n	75	120	124	124	14	14	14	14	14
18o	75	120	124	124	14	14	14	14	14
18p	75	120	124	124	14	14	14	14	14
18q	75	120	124	124	14	14	14	14	14
18r	75	120	124	124	14	14	14	14	14
18s	75	120	124	124	14	14	14	14	14
18t	75	120	124	124	14	14	14	14	14
18u	75	120	124	124	14	14	14	14	14
18v	75	120	124	124	14	14	14	14	14
18w	75	120	124	124	14	14	14	14	14
18x	75	120	124	124	14	14	14	14	14
18y	75	120	124	124	14	14	14	14	14
18z	75	120	124	124	14	14	14	14	14
19a	75	120	124	124	14	14	14	14	14
19b	75	120	124	124	14	14	14	14	14
19c	75	120	124	124	14	14	14	14	14
19d	75	120	124	124	14	14	14	14	14
19e	75	120	124	124	14	14	14	14	14
19f	75	120	124	124	14	14	14	14	14
19g	75	120	124	124	14	14	14	14	14
19h	75	120	124	124	14	14	14	14	14
19i	75	120	124	124	14	14	14	14	14
19j	75	120	124	124	14	14	14	14	14
19k	75	120	124	124	14	14	14	14	14
19l	75	120	124	124	14	14	14	14	14
19m	75	120	124	124	14	14	14	14	14
19n	75	120	124	124	14	14	14	14	14
19o	75	120	124	124	14	14	14	14	14
19p	75	120	124	124	14	14	14	14	14
19q	75	120	124	124	14	14	14	14	14
19r	75	120	124	124	14	14	14	14	14
19s	75	120	124	124	14	14	14	14	14
19t	75	120	124	124	14	14	14	14	14
19u	75	120	124	124	14	14	14	14	14
19v	75	120	124	124	14	14	14	14	14
19w	75	120	124	124	14	14	14	14	14
19x	75	120	124	124	14	14	14	14	14
19y	75	120	124	124	14	14	14	14	14
19z	75	120	124	124	14	14	14	14	14
20a	75	120	124	124	14	14	14	14	14
20b	75	120	124	124	14	14	14	14	14
20c									

[illegible][illegible]

On convertibles having a conversion premium of less than 10%.

5:50	Nat Overseas	7/19/56	1099	94 Jul	10342	1 Nov 84	26 Jul 94	ms 1,800	ms 1,715	9.23
5:50	South Calif Ed	8/1/78	1245	97 Aug	129	7 Jan 83	instatrv		316.188	5.75-
5:50	Sumitomo Metal Indust	7/95	80	95 Sep	80	2 Feb 81	28 Sep 95	Y 175.28-	205.478	5.34

[illegible]

CNS	Canadian Dollar	SDR	Special Drawing Rights
ECU	European Currency Unit	Y	Yen
£	Pound Sterling	DM	Deutschmark
FF	French Franc	¥	Yuan
Fr	Swiss Franc		
ITL	Italian Lira		
US\$	US Dollar		

EUR	European Unit of Account	LFR	Luxembourg Franc
L	Pound Sterling	SFR	Swiss Franc
DM	Deutsche Mark	FF	French Franc
NKD	Norwegian Kroner • DM		

Of NYSE Listing
Week Ended April 4

	Sales	1991	Low	Last
T&T	5,444.00	21%	22%	20%
InfoTel	5,053.00	16	15%	15%
Intel	4,824.00	44%	44%	47%
Net	3,636.00	36%	36%	35%
Novell	3,455.00	50%	48%	49%
McAfee	3,155.00	129	121	127
B&N	2,820.00	47%	39%	41%
Artima	2,600.00	8%	8%	8%
Gamma	2,740.00	43%	41%	42%
Home	2,544.00	34%	31%	33
Net	2,544.00	19%	18%	18%
WinPat	2,594.00	39%	34	35%
IntelPer	2,580.00	38%	37%	37%
WinPat	2,546.00	47%	45	46%
me&ap	2,524.00	43%	40%	41
Java	2,511.00	13%	12%	13
WinPat	2,424.00	18	15%	15%

Issues Traded In: 2,193
Advances: 845 ; declines: 1,065
Unchanged: 283

Volume	
this week	37,950,000 sh
last week	46,114,000 sh
some week	45,890,000 sh
to date	7,394,677,520 sh
to date	4,371,710,000 sh
to date	5,665,980,000 sh

**Consolidated Trading
Of AMEX Listing**

Week Ended April 14

ongB	2,495,200	20%	18	18%
erbtin	1,252,200	7%	7%	7%
lfCds	962,500	14%	13%	13%

merpe	934,400	2%	2%
erbor s	823,800	28%	27%
chole g	801,900	11%	11%
erast r	464,900	24%	24%
erkyne	418,900	9%	9%
mdachi	414,900	15	14%

Volume: 32,518,000 shares
 r to Date: 697,048,000 shares
 are loaded in: 892
 rances: 307 / declines: 414
 changed: 177
 y Hlths: 54 , low low: 17

Kontingz. 124-174-390-391-392-393-394-395-396-397-398-399-400-401-402-403-404-405-406-407-408-409-410-411-412-413-414-415-416-417-418-419-420-421-422-423-424-425-426-427-428-429-430-431-432-433-434-435-436-437-438-439-440-441-442-443-444-445-446-447-448-449-450-451-452-453-454-455-456-457-458-459-460-461-462-463-464-465-466-467-468-469-470-471-472-473-474-475-476-477-478-479-480-481-482-483-484-485-486-487-488-489-490-491-492-493-494-495-496-497-498-499-500-501-502-503-504-505-506-507-508-509-510-511-512-513-514-515-516-517-518-519-520-521-522-523-524-525-526-527-528-529-530-531-532-533-534-535-536-537-538-539-540-541-542-543-544-545-546-547-548-549-550-551-552-553-554-555-556-557-558-559-560-561-562-563-564-565-566-567-568-569-570-571-572-573-574-575-576-577-578-579-580-581-582-583-584-585-586-587-588-589-590-591-592-593-594-595-596-597-598-599-600-601-602-603-604-605-606-607-608-609-610-611-612-613-614-615-616-617-618-619-620-621-622-623-624-625-626-627-628-629-630-631-632-633-634-635-636-637-638-639-640-641-642-643-644-645-646-647-648-649-650-651-652-653-654-655-656-657-658-659-660-661-662-663-664-665-666-667-668-669-670-671-672-673-674-675-676-677-678-679-680-681-682-683-684-685-686-687-688-689-690-691-692-693-694-695-696-697-698-699-700-701-702-703-704-705-706-707-708-709-710-711-712-713-714-715-716-717-718-719-720-721-722-723-724-725-726-727-728-729-730-731-732-733-734-735-736-737-738-739-740-741-742-743-744-745-746-747-748-749-750-751-752-753-754-755-756-757-758-759-760-761-762-763-764-765-766-767-768-769-770-771-772-773-774-775-776-777-778-779-780-781-782-783-784-785-786-787-788-789-790-791-792-793-794-795-796-797-798-799-800-801-802-803-804-805-806-807-808-809-810-811-812-813-814-815-816-817-818-819-820-821-822-823-824-825-826-827-828-829-830-831-832-833-834-835-836-837-838-839-840-841-842-843-844-845-846-847-848-849-850-851-852-853-854-855-856-857-858-859-860-861-862-863-864-865-866-867-868-869-870-871-872-873-874-875-876-877-878-879-880-881-882-883-884-885-886-887-888-889-890-891-892-893-894-895-896-897-898-899-900-901-902-903-904-905-906-907-908-909-910-911-912-913-914-915-916-917-918-919-920-921-922-923-924-925-926-927-928-929-930-931-932-933-934-935-936-937-938-939-940-941-942-943-944-945-946-947-948-949-950-951-952-953-954-955-956-957-958-959-960-961-962-963-964-965-966-967-968-969-970-971-972-973-974-975-976-977-978-979-980-981-982-983-984-985-986-987-988-989-990-991-992-993-994-995-996-997-998-999-1000-1001-1002-1003-1004-1005-1006-1007-1008-1009-1010-1011-1012-1013-1014-1015-1016-1017-1018-1019-1020-1021-1022-1023-1024-1025-1026-1027-1028-1029-1030-1031-1032-1033-1034-1035-1036-1037-1038-1039-1040-1041-1042-1043-1044-1045-1046-1047-1048-1049-1050-1051-1052-1053-1054-1055-1056-1057-1058-1059-1060-1061-1062-1063-1064-1065-1066-1067-1068-1069-1070-1071-1072-1073-1074-1075-1076-1077-1078-1079-1080-1081-1082-1083-1084-1085-1086-1087-1088-1089-1090-1091-1092-1093-1094-1095-1096-1097-1098-1099-1100-1101-1102-1103-1104-1105-1106-1107-1108-1109-1110-1111-1112-1113-1114-1115-1116-1117-1118-1119-1120-1121-1122-1123-1124-1125-1126-1127-1128-1129-1130-1131-1132-1133-1134-1135-1136-1137-1138-1139-1140-1141-1142-1143-1144-1145-1146-1147-1148-1149-1150-1151-1152-1153-1154-1155-1156-1157-1158-1159-1160-1161-1162-1163-1164-1165-1166-1167-1168-1169-1170-1171-1172-1173-1174-1175-1176-1177-1178-1179-1180-1181-1182-1183-1184-1185-1186-1187-1188-1189-1190-1191-1192-1193-1194-1195-1196-1197-1198-1199-1200-1201-1202-1203-1204-1205-1206-1207-1208-1209-1210-1211-1212-1213-1214-1215-1216-1217-1218-1219-1220-1221-1222-1223-1224-1225-1226-1227-1228-1229-1230-1231-1232-1233-1234-1235-1236-1237-1238-1239-1240-1241-1242-1243-1244-1245-1246-1247-1248-1249-1250-1251-1252-1253-1254-1255-1256-1257-1258-1259-1260-1261-1262-1263-1264-1265-1266-1267-1268-1269-1270-1271-1272-1273-1274-1275-1276-1277-1278-1279-1280-1281-1282-1283-1284-1285-1286-1287-1288-1289-1290-1291-1292-1293-1294-1295-1296-1297-1298-1299-1300-1301-1302-1303-1304-1305-1306-1307-1308-1309-1310-1311-1312-1313-1314-1315-1316-1317-1318-1319-1320-1321-1322-1323-1324-1325-1326-1327-1

New Eurobond Issues

Issuer	Amount (millions)	Mat.	Coup. %	Price	End week	Terms
ROATING RATE NOTES						
Gold Star	\$30	2000	1/16	100	—	Over 6-month Libor. Callable at par after 1988. Redeemable at par in 1988, 1991, 1994, and 1997. Denominations \$10,000. Fees 1.50%.
Italy	\$500	2005	1/16	100	99.65	Over 1-month Libor. Callable at par in 1989. Denominations \$10,000. Fees 0.20%.
Tokai Bank	\$50	1989	1/16	100	—	Over 6-month Libor offered rate for first 3 years, and 1/2 over thereafter. Callable at par in 1988. Floating Rate Certificates of Deposit. Denominations \$1,000,000.
FIXED-COUPON						
General Reinsurance	\$100	1992	11 1/2	100	96.50	Callable at 101 1/2 after 1990.
Mitsui Trust Finance	\$100	1990	11 1/2	100	97.12	Noncallable.
South Africa	\$75	1991	12 1/2	99 1/2	97.25	Noncallable.
Union Pacific	\$100	1992	11 1/2	100	97.75	Callable at 101 1/2 after 1990.
Asian Development Bank	DM200	1997	7 1/2	99 1/2	99.00	Noncallable.
ESCOM	DM200	1993	8 1/2	99 1/2	99.00	Noncallable. Increased from DM150 million.
Pearson & Son	£100	1992	zero	48 1/2	96.00	Noncallable.
ANZ Banking	£100	1992	9 1/2	100	99.25	Noncallable.
Robobank	£100	1995	9 1/2	100	99.12	Noncallable. Increased from £100 million.
Chrysler Credit Canada	CS60	1992	12 1/2	100	97.75	Noncallable.
Hydro-Quebec	CS100	1995	12 1/2	100	97.87	Callable at 101 in 1992.
N.V. Philips	DF100	1990	7 1/2	100	99.50	Noncallable.
ESCOM	SAS50	1990	16	—	98.75	Noncallable.
WARRANTS						
Sony	\$100	1990	open	100	102.00	Each \$5,000 bond with one warrant exercisable into company shares at an anticipated 25% premium. Terms to be set April 9.
EQUITY-LINKED						
Chugoku Marine	\$100	2000	3 1/2	100	—	Semiannually. Callable at 104 in 1988. Convertible at 3/8 per share and at 251.25 yen per dollar.
Sumitomo Special Metals	\$50	2000	3	100	—	Semiannually. Callable at 104 in 1988. Convertible at 4,185 yen per share.
Yokogawa-Hokushin Electric	¥100	1990	3 1/2	100	—	Semiannually. Convertible at 1,340 yen per share.
Fanuc	¥20,000	1995	open	100	99.75	Semiannual coupon indicated at 2%. Callable at 102 after 1990. Convertible at an anticipated 5% premium. Terms to be set April 9.
Nishinbo Industries	¥15,000	1995	open	100	98.00	Semiannual coupon indicated at 2 1/2%. Callable at 102 after 1990. Convertible at an anticipated 5% premium. Terms to be set April 9.
Sekisui House	¥15,000	1995	open	100	98.25	Semiannual coupon indicated at 2 1/2%. Callable at 102 after 1990. Convertible at an anticipated 5% premium. Terms to be set April 11.
Sony	¥30,000	2000	open	100	99.75	Semiannual coupon indicated at 2%. Callable at 104 in 1988. Convertible at an anticipated 5% premium. Terms to be set April 9.

Mood Shifts Play Havoc With Market

By Michael Quint
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Faced with a host of conflicting economic developments, the credit markets seem vulnerable to continued sudden shifts of mood that may be exciting for traders, but are anathema to many potential investors.

"Concerning near-term economic prospects, market opinion has fluctuated widely in recent weeks," analysts at Aubrey G. Lantson & Co. said in a market newsletter.

The fluctuations have played havoc with interest rate forecasts, since expectations of lower interest

U.S. CREDIT MARKETS

rates stem from signs of a weakening economy, while forecasts for higher rates follow from economic strength.

New Treasury notes and bonds sold in the last week of March are still trading above their average auction prices, but specialists in the government securities market said speculative and investor activity was light last week.

By the time trading stopped late Thursday, yields on government securities were little changed from a week earlier, with three-month bills at 8.11 percent, two-year notes at 10.46 percent, seven-year notes at 11.64 percent, and 30-year bonds at 11.65 percent.

Yields for notes and bonds would have been slightly higher, except for a rally Thursday afternoon following a U.S. budget compromise that could cut more than \$50 billion of the 1986 federal deficit.

Analysts at government securities firms said lower deficits would contribute to lower interest rates, especially for notes and bonds, but added that they needed to learn details of the legislative package to be sure it would result in a \$50-billion reduction in the Treasury's borrowing needs.

Friday's employment statistics were an ambiguous development, despite the stronger-than-expected 381,000 increase in non-farm payroll. The gain, which was coupled with an increase in the hourly work week, was stronger than the 112,000 in February, and led economists to predict healthy increases in personal incomes, retail sales and industrial production this month.

Although the consensus forecast is for continued economic expansion through 1985, some economists see the condition of the manufacturing sector as a glaring weakness that could blight the rest of the economy.

Rather than worry about rapid money supply growth, stronger credit demands and higher interest rates associated with the third year of an economic expansion, they say the credit markets should be preparing for a drop in economic activity and lower interest rates.

Walter J. Williams, president of American Business Economics, said the economy is likely to slump into a recession this quarter, led by weakness in spending on capital goods.

Even if the economy does not fall into a recession and bring on the one-percent-point drop in overnight interest rates and nearly half-a-percent-point drop in Treasury bond yields forecast by Mr. Williams for June, there are other analysts who see enough weakness in the economy to argue against higher rates.

One reason the Fed is unwilling to encourage higher rates, according to Irvin Kellner, chief economist at Manufacturers Hanover Trust Co. is because "doubts still exist regarding the strength of today's business expansion, particularly in the goods-producing sector of the economy where numerous industries are being negatively affected by rising imports."

U.S. Consumer Rates

For Week Ended April 4

Postbook Savings	5.50 %
Top Exempt Bonds	9.43 %
Bond Buyer 30-Bond Index	9.43 %
Mutual Market Funds	
Dreyfus 20-Day Average	8.29 %
Bull Money Market Accounts	
Bank Rate Monitor Index	7.98 %
Home Mortgage	
FHLB coverage	13.70 %

Treasury Bills

Denom.	Rate	Ask	Bid
4 1/2	7.75	7.75	7.75
5 1/2	7.75	7.75	7.75
6 1/2	7.75	7.75	7.75
7 1/2	7.75	7.75	7.75
8 1/2	7.75	7.75	7.75
9 1/2	7.75	7.75	7.75
10 1/2	7.75	7.75	7.75
11 1/2	7.75	7.75	7.75
12 1/2	7.75	7.75	7.75
13 1/2	7.75	7.75	7.75
14 1/2	7.75	7.75	7.75
15 1/2	7.75	7.75	7.75
16 1/2	7.75	7.75	7.75
17 1/2	7.75	7.75	7.75
18 1/2	7.75	7.75	7.75
19 1/2	7.75	7.75	7.75
20 1/2	7.75	7.75	7.75
21 1/2	7.75	7.75	7.75
22 1/2	7.75	7.75	7.75
23 1/2	7.75	7.75	7.75
24 1/2	7.75	7.75	7.75
25 1/2	7.75	7.75	7.75
26 1/2	7.75	7.75	7.75
27 1/2	7.75	7.75	7.75
28 1/2	7.75	7.75	7.75
29 1/2	7.75	7.75	7.75
30 1/2	7.75	7.75	7.75

Gold Options

Price	May	Aug	Nov.
320	12.50/14.50		
330	12.75/14.75		
340	13.00/15.00		
350	13.25/15.25		
360	13.50/15.50		
370	13.75/15.75		
380	14.00/16.00		
390	14.25/16.25		
400	14.50/16.50		
410	14.75/16.75		
420	15.00/17.00		
430	15.25/17.25		
440	15.50/17.50		
450	15.75/17.75		
460	16.00/18.00		
470	16.25/18.25		
480	16.50/18.50		
490	16.75/18.75		
500	17.00/19.00		

Gold 30/20/10/20

Valuers White Weld S.A.

1, Quai de Mont-Blanc

Tel. 310251 - Telex 28305

U.S. Trade Nominee Is a Pragmatic Negotiator

By Steven Greenhouse
New York Times Service

CHICAGO — Ten years ago, the United States was engaged in what was known as the cheese war with the European Community. The United States accused the EC of subsidizing its cheese, and Clayton K. Yeutter, an assistant secretary of agriculture for international affairs, was in charge of negotiating an end to the trading war.

Mr. Yeutter considers that as his finest hour.

"That was the first time in Common Market history that they agreed to withdraw some of their agricultural subsidies," said Mr. Yeutter, nominated last week by President Ronald Reagan to be United States trade representative. "It made some of the Common Market's agricultural ministers very unhappy."

Many of Mr. Yeutter's associates said that the Chicago executive seems to have spent his whole life preparing to be the nation's special trade representative. He currently is president of the Chicago Mercantile Exchange, one of the world's leading futures trading arenas. He served as deputy special trade representative from June 1975 to February 1977.

Before that he helped oversee the rapid expansion of U.S. grain exports as assistant secretary of agriculture in charge of international affairs and commodity programs.

Mr. Yeutter's associates described him as a tough, tireless negotiator and an ideological free-trader with a pragmatic bent.

"He is imbued with principles of free trade but he recognizes the importance of furthering the interests of the United States," said Donald M. Nelson, an assistant special trade representative for agricultural affairs who knows Mr. Yeutter from their days in the Agriculture Department. "That means he won't be doctrinaire, he will be very pragmatic."

Discussing his views on trade at a news conference Wednesday and in an interview in his office overlooking the Chicago River, Mr. Yeutter said: "There's no question that my basic philosophy in trade is 100 percent in line with that of President Reagan. That is, an orientation toward a free and open system, but with a recognition that trade has to be fair."

"There has to be a level playing field out there," he said. "It's important for the U.S. to protect its own interest on trade issues, and that certainly does not put me in the protectionist category."

During his seven years as president of the mercantile exchange, Mr. Yeutter has remained involved in international relations. For instance, he is in the middle of negotiating with the Japanese for the right to use a Tokyo Stock Exchange index for futures and options trading. He also has traveled extensively to Europe to try to persuade investors there to trade Eurodollar futures and other currency futures and options at the Chicago exchange.

The exchange, often called the Merc, is a bustling trading center where people buy and sell contracts on agricultural, currency and interest-rate futures. During Mr. Yeutter's tenure there, its volume has more than tripled, to 44 million contracts last year.

Clayton Keith Yeutter (rhymes with writer), who was born Dec. 10, 1930, in Eustis, Nebraska, has come a long way from his childhood in what he described as a 2,500-acre (about 1,017 hectares) "corn and cow" farm. He received his bachelor's degree from the University of Nebraska in 1952 and after spending five years in the Air Force, he returned to run the family farm.

He received a law degree in 1963 from the University of Nebraska and a doctorate in agricultural economics three years later.

"He is an extremely intelligent man," said Michael S. Turner, a professor of agricultural economics at the University of Nebraska who was teaching there when Mr. Yeutter was a graduate student. "I think his most outstanding characteristic is his capacity to work. He just has a phenomenal ability. He is one of a half a dozen people I know who I would put into that category."

Mr. Turner remembers traveling throughout Nebraska with Mr. Yeutter as the recent law graduate explained estate planning and a new state code to farmers. Mr. Yeutter was hired as a professor at the university and later became director of its agricultural and technical assistance program in Bogota, Colombia.

It was at that time, from the fall of 1968 to the fall of 1970, that he



Clayton K. Yeutter, nominated to be U.S. trade representative, at his Chicago Mercantile Exchange office.

not only learned Spanish but also developed an abiding interest in international trade, especially as it relates to agriculture.

With regard to the hottest trade issue of the day, trade relations with Japan, Mr. Yeutter refused to discuss what he might do to relieve the tensions.

"The Japanese relationship is an extremely important one," he said. "In the Western world, that is our most important economic and political relationship by far. The rhetoric certainly has become increasingly harsh, not always without good reason."

"Perhaps the tensions will be defused by actions of other nations" rather than by actions of the office of the trade representative, he said.

Mr. Yeutter is married to the former Jeanne Vitek, who also graduated from the University of Nebraska. They have three sons and a daughter — three are university students and one is a lawyer.

Mr. Yeutter, who colleagues say often works from 7:30 A.M. to 6 P.M., said he had little time for fun. He skis occasionally, and said he tries to walk around Chicago as much as possible for exercise.

Minutes after Mr. Reagan announced that Mr. Yeutter would be nominated as trade representative, Mr. Yeutter telephoned the news to his 88-year-old mother in Nebraska.

"When I called her from the White House, all she wanted to know was how long I'd have to stay in the job," Mr. Yeutter said. "She always wants to know why anyone would want to live in Washington when they could live back home in Nebraska."

Deficit Plans Good News to Investors

(Continued from Page 7)

yielding just under 11.15 percent, bankers estimated the new issue would come to market with a coupon of 11 1/4 percent and would be offered (less the 1 1/4 percent selling commission) to institutional investors at a yield of 11.6 percent.

This is considerably more than is available on paper denominated in Deutsche marks, guilders or European Currency Units and risk of a franc devaluation is seen limited as these currencies are all part of the European monetary system.

Yields on British pound-denominated paper are about comparable to the expected level on the franc, but the pound is a "petro-currency" not linked to the EMS and therefore volatile. The recent heavy volume of pound issues has glutted the market and even the newly inaugurated pound zero-coupon issues have fallen out of favor.

Bankers argue that the tax savings that zero-coupon issues represent for domestic U.K. investors (which were supposed to be the major selling attraction) do not match the advantages of buying discounted bonds in the gilt market. As a result, the £100 million nominal amount of seven-year zeroes offered by S. Pearson at 48 1/2 percent of par value ended the week at a 2 1/4-percent discount.

Canadian-dollar bonds also car-

ry high yields, but last week's issues from Chrysler Credit Canada and Hydro-Quebec failed to attract support as the terms were unattractive compared with what investors could buy in the domestic market.

Yield levels were obviously a matter of indifference to investors rushing to buy the first Euroyen convertible bonds issued by Japanese companies. Sony and Fanuc both sold 15-year bonds which are expected to carry microscopic coupons of 2 percent.

As of April 1, Japanese companies are allowed to issue Euroyen bonds free of withholding tax. Up to now, only foreign issuers have tapped the straight Euroyen market. The Euroyen paper, however, can only be sold to investors in Japan three months after the launch abroad and for them it will not be tax free. Brokers will be expected to withhold 20 percent of the coupon payments for the tax authorities.

The yen will obviously appeal to many Japanese borrowers eager to eliminate the currency risk. But bankers say this does not mean Japanese borrowers will shun other markets. Sony, for example, simultaneously offered \$100 million of straight debt carrying warrants to buy shares at a premium of about 2 1/4 percent over the prevailing

price compared with the 5 percent premium expected on the yen bonds.

In part, bankers said, the currency choice was dictated by the large amount of capital Sony is seeking to raise and in part because the company wanted dollar-denominated liabilities on its balance sheet to neutralize any effect currency changes would have on its dollar assets.

Bankers expect that companies which desire to see a rapid conversion of convertible bonds into shares will continue to tap the Swiss franc or Deutsche mark market (because those private placements lack liquidity, which can only be achieved by buying the shares). The dollar market will continue to attract those companies that are less eager to see conversion and the yen market will appeal most (aside from currency considerations) to those seeking to delay conversion for as long as possible.

Bankers said that the Sony and Fanuc (a major player in the robotics market) offerings were grabbed up by retail clients while institutional buyers went for Nissinbo Industries (textiles) and Sumitomo Special Metals, which are seen as having greater speculative potential if a cyclical recovery gets underway.

Little Reaction to U.K. Bank's Move

(Continued from Page 7)

is now unilaterally imposing to assure the soundness of banking operations in Britain.

The first of these was put into effect last May, when the bank moved to halt what it feared was a dangerous pyramiding of bank capital via the floating-rate-note market where banks are the biggest purchasers of other bank-issued capital notes. The Bank of England said that banks would have to deduct from their own capital base any holdings of another bank's capital paper.

At the time, that move was seen as the death knell of the FRN market. In fact, FRNs last year for the first time exceeded (by about \$1 billion) the volume of fixed-rate straight dollar debt on the Euro-bond market and so far this year the volume of FRNs is running about 33 percent ahead of fixed-rate dollar issues. In short, the business is arranged in London but obviously booked elsewhere as no other regulatory body imposed similar restrictions.

Thus, as matters now stand, the bank's move on underwritten note facilities is not seen as directly driving up the (very low) cost on these transactions.

This is not to say costs will not increase. To the contrary, the experts putting these packages together believe they will. And, ironically, they see the market evolving in exactly the direction the Bank of England would prefer.

At present, the water-tight front-end commissions and annual underwriting fees paid to banks is seen by them as their ante for access to the short-term notes to be sold to investors. The assumption is that the profit earned from buying the notes from the issuer at one price and selling them to investors at a higher price will more than cover the low fees earned for providing the backup line of credit

(which obliges banks to buy the notes at a fixed maximum cost if no other lower bids are submitted).

But market experts say that few banks supplying the backup lines are bidding aggressively enough to receive paper. The commercial banks then find they have tied up their capital resources for little in return.

The experts see this as ultimately leading to a separation of the note sale from the credit line—in other words, the creation of a true Euro-commercial paper market where the placement of notes will be done on a best-efforts basis by one group of banks and the backup line at full market prices will be provided by another group of banks.

A few such non-underwritten note facilities have already come to the market and many experts believe this is the wave of the future. Meanwhile, the only major operation launched last week was an underwritten note facility of \$600 million for Deere & Co., the world's largest maker of farm equipment machinery. The facility runs for five years and underwriters will earn an annual fee of 15 basis points for the first three years and 17.5 basis for the final two years. (There are 100 basis points in one percentage point.)

The notes, which will be offered for maturities ranging from one to six months, will bear a maximum interest charge of 22.5 basis points over the London interbank offered rate, or if used as a backup for the sale of commercial paper in New York, 22.5 basis points over the New York interbank offered rate.

Deere has the option of setting its own margin on the notes and offering paper to underwriters or asking for bids from a tender panel. The tender panel of senior underwriters (those committing for \$50 million) may also be asked to bid for medium-term notes (one to five years), bearing either fixed or

floating rates of interest and denominated in either dollars or British pounds.

These medium-term notes fall outside the underwriting commitment, meaning banks are under no obligation to bid for or take such paper that would be transferable for sale to others. Theoretically, Deere could issue \$600 million of short-term notes and as many medium-term notes as underwriters were willing to bid for.

Indonesia this week is expected to announce terms it has accepted for a \$400-million, eight-year underwritten facility.

Bankok Bank, which is arranging a \$75-million, five-year underwritten facility will pay underwriters an annual fee of 1 1/16 percent (6.875 basis points). The certificates of deposit the bank issues will bear a maximum interest charge of 10 basis points over Libor. The bank will pay a commitment fee of 5 basis points for any amounts undrawn and a front-end fee of 10 basis points.

Spain's Autopistas del Atlantico is refinancing \$230 million of existing debt through a new 10-year syndicated bank loan of \$115 million and \$115 million of eight-year FRNs bearing a coupon of 17 1/16 percent over Libor. The FRNs is guaranteed by the government while the credit is guaranteed by a government-owned holding company.

Hungary is in the market for a loan co-financed with the World Bank. Commercial banks are being asked to put up \$264 million for eight years with interest set at 1/2-point over Libor. This is much lower than Hungary has previously paid (1 1/4 points over Libor) and much lower than the split 1/2-3/4-point spread that some bankers had expected — a further indication of how hungry banks are for new business.

The World Bank will provide an additional \$36 million for 8 1/2 years.

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Country	Currency	1 year	6 mos.	3 mos.
Austria	Sch.	3,220	1,610	890
Belgium	B.F.	7,300	3,650	2,000
Denmark	D.Kr.	1,500	750	41

Sales in					Net
100%	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge	

(Continued from Page 8)

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Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Chge
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American Exchange Options

For the Week Ending April 5, 1985

Option & price	Call	Put	Option & price	Call	Put	Option & price	Call	Put
Amex 100	1.15	1.15	Amex 100	1.15	1.15	Amex 100	1.15	1.15
Amex 100	1.15	1.15	Amex 100	1.15	1.15	Amex 100	1.15	1.15
Amex 100	1.15	1.15	Amex 100	1.15	1.15	Amex 100	1.15	1.15
Amex 100	1.15	1.15	Amex 100	1.15	1.15	Amex 100	1.15	1.15
Amex 100	1.15	1.15	Amex 100	1.15	1.15	Amex 100	1.15	1.15
Amex 100	1.15	1.15	Amex 100	1.15	1.15	Amex 100	1.15	1.15
Amex 100	1.15	1.15	Amex 100	1.15	1.15	Amex 100	1.15	1.15
Amex 100	1.15	1.15	Amex 100	1.15	1.15	Amex 100	1.15	1.15
Amex 100	1.15	1.15	Amex 100	1.15	1.15	Amex 100	1.15	1.15

Option & price	Call	Put	Option & price	Call	Put	Option & price	Call	Put
Amex 100	1.15	1.15	Amex 100	1.15	1.15	Amex 100	1.15	1.15
Amex 100	1.15	1.15	Amex 100	1.15	1.15	Amex 100	1.15	1.15
Amex 100	1.15	1.15	Amex 100	1.15	1.15	Amex 100	1.15	1.15
Amex 100	1.15	1.15	Amex 100	1.15	1.15	Amex 100	1.15	1.15
Amex 100	1.15	1.15	Amex 100	1.15	1.15	Amex 100	1.15	1.15
Amex 100	1.15	1.15	Amex 100	1.15	1.15	Amex 100	1.15	1.15
Amex 100	1.15	1.15	Amex 100	1.15	1.15	Amex 100	1.15	1.15
Amex 100	1.15	1.15	Amex 100	1.15	1.15	Amex 100	1.15	1.15
Amex 100	1.15	1.15	Amex 100	1.15	1.15	Amex 100	1.15	1.15

THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY

Steel Dispute With U.S. Is Reaching Critical Stage

By Steven J. Dryden

International Herald Tribune

BRUSSELS — The latest dispute between the United States and the European Community over steel could reach a critical point this week.

The United States notified the EC in February that it believed the level of community exports of semisubstantiated steel products violated their 1982 carbon steel trade accord.

The agreement provided for a 60-day period of consultations when violations were suspected. The period ran out Monday and the United States said it might impose limits on community semisubstantiated steel products.

The EC Commission said it would react "vigorously" to any U.S. curbs on steel and is studying a list of U.S. exports, including agricultural products, that could be limited in retaliation.

The EC and the United States have held two meetings on the issue since February without reaching an agreement. A request by the community last week for another meeting has not been answered by Washington.

The United States said the com-

community boosted sales of semisubstantiated steel products to get around limits on other types of steel in the 1982 accord. The agreement does not cover semisubstantiated products but provides for consultations if one party believes trade is being diverted to avoid the restraints.

The EC has rejected the U.S. charge, saying the high value of the dollar and demand from American manufacturers have caused the increased sales.

Bonn Blamed for Delay
On Farm-Price Accord

The failure of community agricultural ministers to agree on farm prices last week will probably delay an accord until at least mid-May, EC officials said.

Normally, the 1985-86 prices should be agreed upon by April 1. West Germany, which has been heavily criticized in the community for its position, was blamed for the breakdown of the meeting, held in Luxembourg.

The West German agriculture minister, Ignaz Kischel, refused to go along with the Commission's recommendation that grain prices be cut by 3.6 percent. Bonn argues

that its farmers' incomes have suffered unfairly compared with others in the community.

France and several other countries criticized West Germany for taking what they said was a contradictory approach to community policies. They said Bonn called for strict overall EC spending limits while seeking exemptions when West German interests were threatened.

Filippo Pandolfi, the Italian farm minister who chairs the agriculture session under the EC's rotating leadership, has not ruled out a vote to overcome the West German objection.

Italian Representative Is Given a Promotion

While Italy still faces difficulty in arranging an agreement on agriculture, it has a major achievement to its credit: the conclusion of the expansion talks with Spain and Portugal.

Giulio Andreotti, the Italian foreign minister, assisted by the Italian permanent representative in Brussels, Pietro Calamia, conducted the six days of nonstop negotiating that led to an agreement last month, meeting the EC deadline.

Last Wednesday, Mr. Calamia received what his colleagues said was recognition of his efforts: appointment to the rank of full ambassador by the Italian council of ministers. Italy has only 18 full ambassadors in its foreign service.

Mr. Calamia, 55, is on his third tour in Brussels, including one as deputy chief of mission from 1978 to 1980. He then served as Italy's envoy to Yugoslavia before returning to Brussels last year.

Delors Cautions Japan

On Trade-Barrier Moves

The Commission president, Jacques Delors, has told Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone of Japan that the EC should not be left out of coming Japanese trade liberalization moves.

In a message to Mr. Nakasone, Mr. Delors emphasized the community's interest in seeing Japanese administrative procedures and import rules simplified, as well as increased Japanese purchases of EC products.

Mr. Delors said the EC would not accept new Japanese trade policies that only benefited the United States.

Chemical's Ohio Bid 'Makes Sense'

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — Chemical New York Corp., which signed a letter of intent Friday to acquire the business of a closed Ohio thrift, is known as a leading lender to middle-sized businesses.

As a result, analysts said, they were not surprised by the interest which the U.S.'s sixth-largest banking company exhibited in the possibility of making an acquisition in Ohio, where middle-sized businesses are abundant.

Fred Wightman, who follows the banking industry for Duff & Phelps Inc. in Chicago, said Chemical had demonstrated "a real talent" for cultivating retail and "middle-market" business through its principal subsidiary, Chemical Bank.

"Their long-term strategy calls for applying such expertise in other parts of the country. The national expansion motive is evident here," he said.

Lawrence Cohn, a banking analyst for the securities firm of Dean Witter Reynolds Inc. in New York, said: "This makes tremendous sense. Ohio is chock-a-block with those kinds of companies."

Mr. Cohn made his comments earlier this week after it had become rumored that Chemical may

be interested in acquiring Home State Savings Bank of Cincinnati.

A spokesman for Chemical, Ken Herz, said it has long been ranked as the top lender to middle-market businesses in the tri-state area of New York, New Jersey and Connecticut. He said the bank considers middle-market businesses those with annual sales of \$5 million to \$150 million.

Chemical said Friday that it had signed a letter of intent with the state of Ohio to buy Home State. Under the agreement, Chemical would establish a newly chartered, federally insured commercial bank in Ohio providing comprehensive banking services.

Home State closed March 8, as depositors descended on the thrift to withdraw their money. The depositors were worried because Home State had disclosed that it stood to lose about \$145 million as a result of its transactions with a failed Florida-based securities firm.

The Home State closing jeopardized a private deposit insurance fund and prompted the governor of Ohio to close other savings and loans insured by the same fund. Although most of the others have reopened for at least limited ser-

vice, Home State depositors remain cut off from their money.

Chemical's agreement is subject to several conditions, including a detailed evaluation of Home State's assets and liabilities, the passage of enabling legislation by the Ohio legislature, approval by Chemical's board and regulatory approval. Federal law prohibits interstate banking except when the laws of the states involved permit it.

This would be Chemical's first commercial bank outside its New York state base, although it operates corporate lending offices elsewhere in the United States. Mr. Herz said Chemical had opened offices specializing in middle-market lending in the past two years in New Jersey and Connecticut.

Mr. Herz said it had agreed in 1982 to merge with Florida National Bank in Jacksonville, but legislation has not been passed to permit the merger.

Chemical Bank is the sixth largest in the United States with assets of \$35.1 billion. It has 260 domestic branches. Its parent has assets of \$52.2 billion and a staff of 20,000 worldwide.

In 1984, Chemical New York's net was \$340.8 million, up 11.2 percent from \$305.6 billion in 1983.

Mitsubishi Says It May Buy Gear From IBM Unit

The Associated Press

TOKYO — Mitsubishi Electric Corp. said it was considering purchasing telecommunications equipment from Rolm Corp. of Santa Clara, California, and marketing it in Japan.

Mitsubishi, which made the announcement Friday, said it has not reached a final decision on purchasing digital private branch exchanges, or PBX's, from Rolm, a subsidiary of International Business Machines Corp. of Armonk, New York.

But analysts said the purchases would be a way for Mitsubishi Electric to tighten connections with IBM, greatly improving Mitsubishi's position in Japan's telecommunications market.

Since Japan's telecommunications market became liberalized April 1, Toshiba Corp., one of Mitsubishi Electric's competitors, already has begun discussions with American Telephone & Telegraph Co., apparently aimed at cooperation in marketing telecommunications equipment in Japan.

'Intrapreneuring': A Corporate Can-Do Theory

(Continued From Page 7)

the highly successful yellow pads with the gentle adhesive, Arthur Fry, a product designer for 3M, wanted a bookmarker to note pages in a church hymnal, but one that would adhere to the pages without tearing them when removed.

So, using an adhesive already developed at 3M by Spencer Silver, a chemist, and taking advantage of a company policy that permits technical personnel to pursue their own ideas for the company 15 percent of the time, Mr. Fry developed a manufacturing process in his basement to produce Post-it Notes.

For his efforts, Mr. Fry was promoted to the post of senior scientist. He also won the Carlton Award — "3M's Nobel Prize," Mr. Fry said.

Similarly, Texas Instruments' successful Speak-N-Spell electronic learning aid was developed by engineers who received financing outside the company's normal funding channels.

In a variation on intrapreneuring, IBM produced its first personal computer by spinning em-

ployees to Boca Raton, Florida, giving them their own budget and ignoring long-standing policy of not buying parts from the outside.

And there have been countless other cases of corporate tinkerers who turned hobbies into big businesses for their employers.

"The idea is not new at all," said Howard H. Stevenson, a Harvard Business School professor who has written and lectured on entrepreneurship.

But it is because many companies lag in intrapreneuring that the new book has gained a hearing. Gifford Pinchot 3d, 42, the book's author, is a management consultant in New Haven, Connecticut, who has spent several years promoting intrapreneuring at some of the nation's largest industrial concerns, including Exxon Corp., Du Pont Co., Ford Motor Co. and American Telephone & Telegraph Co.

Since going into national distribution a month ago, his "Intrapreneuring" has sold more than 65,000 copies, an argument, in short, is that American companies excel at generating ideas but are poor at converting them into busi-

ness successes. The reasons, he said in a recent interview, are many.

For example, most large companies want to know beforehand what a new business will earn, which is impossible in the case of truly new ventures, he said. And the "passion" of an innovative idea often gets lost as it moves from product development to manufacturing to marketing, he added. So Mr. Pinchot provides a checklist for managers and employees wanting to be more intrapreneurs.

For employees, for instance, Mr. Pinchot offers an "Intrapreneur's Ten Commandments." Among them: "Come to work each day willing to be fired."

Some call that nonsense: "It's simply not a realistic proposition for a significant proportion of the work force working in traditional organizations," Miss Kanter said. "If they went to work each day expecting to get fired, chances are they would."

Managers, by comparison, are urged to end the "home-run philosophy," in which companies favor a few well-planned projects, and to concentrate on developing many small, experimental businesses. They are also encouraged to give

employees corporate "slack": the time, money and equipment to tinker.

But the successes aside, intrapreneuring has its problems, and can backfire if not handled wisely. It was partly the intrapreneurial outlook of lending officers that led many big banks to make large loans in the energy industry in the mid-1970s. Many of those loans have soured with falling oil prices.

Similarly, Bankers Trust Co., which has been trying to be more intrapreneurial by adding investment banking capabilities to its traditional commercial banking skills, has reportedly been struggling with a problem that many companies face: how to compensate its intrapreneurs. By paying investment bankers more, according to sources inside the bank, Bankers Trust has bred resentment among other employees.

For his part, Mr. Pinchot says the problem is surmountable. Intrapreneurs more, but make them incur more risk, such as tying their job security to the success of their projects.

Chicago Exchange Options

For the Week Ending April 5, 1985

Option & price	Call	Put	Option & price	Call	Put	Option & price	Call	Put
Amex 100	1.15	1.15	Amex 100	1.15	1.15	Amex 100	1.15	1.15
Amex 100	1.15	1.15	Amex 100	1.15	1.15	Amex 100	1.15	1.15
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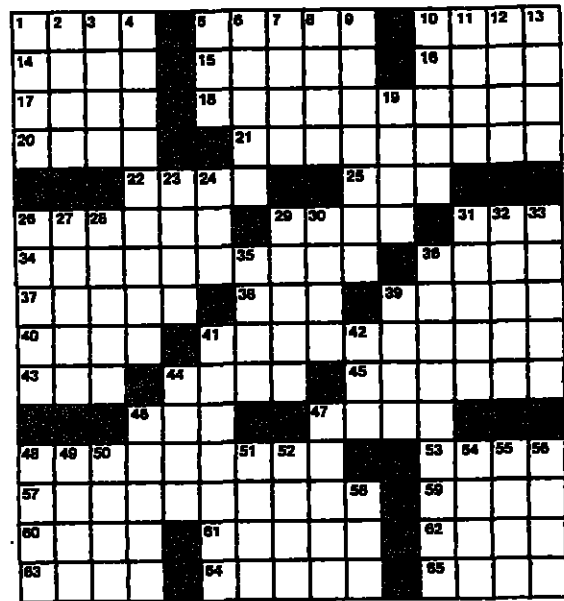
Option & price	Call	Put	Option & price	Call	Put	Option & price	Call	Put
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Option & price	Call	Put	Option & price	Call	Put	Option & price	Call	Put
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Option & price	Call	Put	Option & price	Call	Put	Option & price	Call	Put
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Amex 100	1.15	1.15	Amex 100	1.15	1.15	Amex 100	1.15	1.15
Amex 100	1.15	1.15	Amex 100	1.15	1.15	Amex 100	1.15	1.15
Amex 100	1.15	1.15	Amex 100	1.15	1.15	Amex 100	1.15	1.15
Amex 100	1.15	1.15	Amex 100	1.15	1.15	Amex 100	1.15	1.15

IF YOU GET A KICK
OUT OF SOCCER, READ
ROB HUGHES
WEDNESDAYS IN THE IHT



ACROSS

1 ... baked in
5 Repaired tire
10 Map the deck
14 Fizzy drink
15 Color called
16 Part of an oriel
17 Equal
18 Value
20 Puncture
21 Ballet
22 Not difficult
23 Pleasure, in
24 Family
25 Work list
26 Part of a
31 An arm of
34 Dishonest
36 Epochs
37 Birch's cousin
38 Sonny's sibling
39 Tinted
40 Layer
41 Outline of a
42 Peculiar
44 Recess in a
45 Kind of drama
46 Atmosphere
47 Insect's feeder
48 Star

DOWN

1 Replies in the
2 ... laureate
3 Brainstorm
4 Bore
5 New Deal
6 Vacant
7 Head, in
8 Quake feeder
9 Promises
10 Part of a tome
11 Woman soldier
12 Poker term
13 Porter's
14 Concern
15 Hebrew month
16 Pouch
17 Famed Italian
18 baritone
19 Extremely
20 Over
21 Sheer cotton
22 fabric
23 Marsh plant
24 Worries
25 Creator of
26 Truthful
27 James
28 Property, e.g.
29 Mother of
30 something
31 something
32 Obtuse
33 Elves
34 Wood surreal
35 Is not up to par
36 Venerate
37 Actor Duccio
38 del
39 Artist's creation
40 Ostrichlike
41 bird
42 Imitator
43 and void
44 Where Perry
45 triumphed
46 Smile Be
47 Your
48 Pillage
49 Queen or
50 princess
51 Harden

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DENNIS THE MENACE



"If you'll buy me a pony, I'll give up my college education."

JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

LYMIF

DALIP

DORFIL

OPPELE

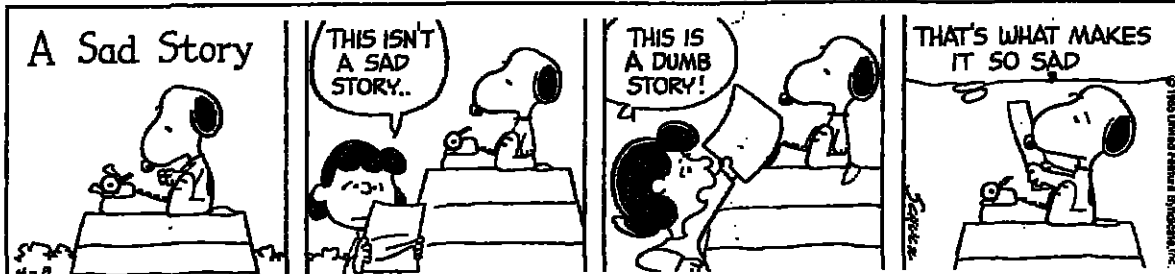
Answer: GUILF CROAK INNING PSYCHE

Friday's Jumbles: Could be a roundabout way of showing your love—A HUG

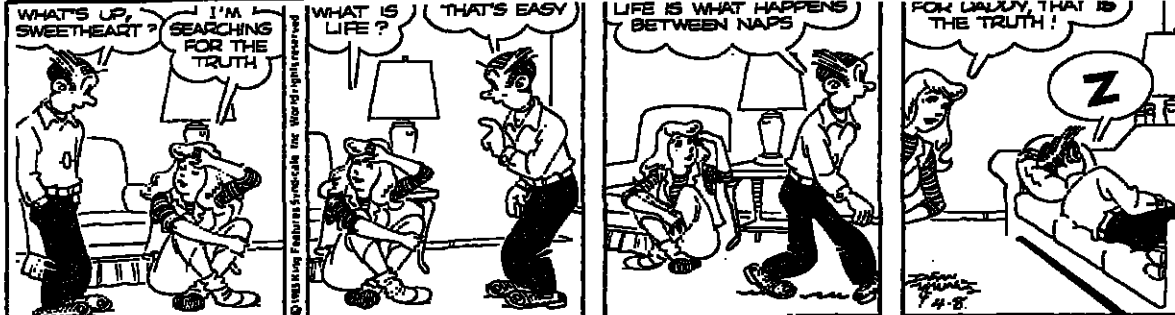
WEATHER

EUROPE	HIGH	LOW	ASIA	HIGH	LOW
Amsterdam	58	48	Beijing	68	58
Berlin	58	48	Bombay	78	68
Bombay	78	68	Buenos Aires	78	68
Buenos Aires	78	68	Calcutta	78	68
Calcutta	78	68	Chennai	78	68
Chennai	78	68	Colombo	78	68
Colombo	78	68	Dhaka	78	68
Dhaka	78	68	Hankow	78	68
Hankow	78	68	Harbin	78	68
Harbin	78	68	Hong Kong	78	68
Hong Kong	78	68	Kobe	78	68
Kobe	78	68	London	58	48
London	58	48	Manila	78	68
Manila	78	68	Medan	78	68
Medan	78	68	Osaka	78	68
Osaka	78	68	Shanghai	78	68
Shanghai	78	68	Singapore	78	68
Singapore	78	68	Tokyo	78	68
Tokyo	78	68	Yokohama	78	68
Yokohama	78	68			
MIDDLE EAST	HIGH	LOW	AFRICA	HIGH	LOW
Amman	58	48	Algiers	58	48
Bahia	58	48	Cairo	58	48
Bombay	78	68	Conakry	58	48
Buenos Aires	78	68	Dakar	58	48
Calcutta	78	68	Harare	58	48
Chennai	78	68	Johannesburg	58	48
Colombo	78	68	Luanda	58	48
Dhaka	78	68	Maputo	58	48
Hankow	78	68	Nairobi	58	48
Harbin	78	68	Rabat	58	48
Hong Kong	78	68	Tripoli	58	48
Kobe	78	68			
London	58	48			
Manila	78	68			
Medan	78	68			
Osaka	78	68			
Shanghai	78	68			
Singapore	78	68			
Tokyo	78	68			
Yokohama	78	68			
OCEANIA	HIGH	LOW	LATIN AMERICA	HIGH	LOW
Auckland	58	48	Buenos Aires	78	68
Bahia	58	48	Caracas	78	68
Bombay	78	68	La Paz	78	68
Buenos Aires	78	68	Lima	78	68
Calcutta	78	68	Managua	78	68
Chennai	78	68	Medan	78	68
Colombo	78	68	Shanghai	78	68
Dhaka	78	68	Singapore	78	68
Hankow	78	68	Tokyo	78	68
Harbin	78	68	Yokohama	78	68
Hong Kong	78	68			
Kobe	78	68			
London	58	48			
Manila	78	68			
Medan	78	68			
Osaka	78	68			
Shanghai	78	68			
Singapore	78	68			
Tokyo	78	68			
Yokohama	78	68			

PEANUTS



BLONDIE



BETTY BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



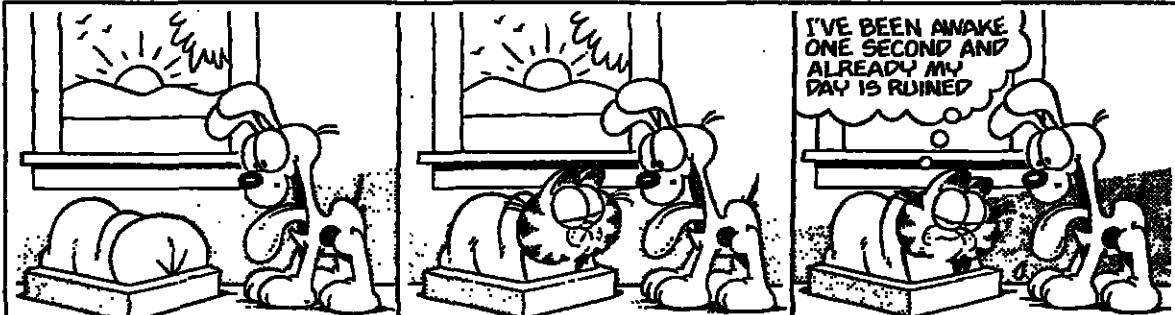
WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN



GARFIELD



SPORTS BRIEFS

Prost Victor in Formula 1 Season-Opener

RIO DE JANEIRO (UPI) — Frenchman Alain Prost, driving a McLaren, defeated Michele Alboreto to win the season-opening Brazilian Formula One Grand Prix race Sunday, taking the event for the second consecutive year. Early leader Keke Rosberg dropped out when the turbo broke on his Williams, and Prost took a solid lead over Alboreto midway through the race. Alboreto, in a Ferrari, finished well ahead of Elio De Angelis (Lotus).

Eternal Prince, Skywalker Win Prep Races

NEW YORK (UPI) — Eternal Prince, at 18-1, was never seriously challenged here Saturday in beating favored Pancho Villa by five lengths to win the one-mile (1.6-kilometer) Gotham Stakes, a stepping stone to the May 4 Kentucky Derby. Meanwhile, in Arcadia, California, Skywalker won by a nose over Fast Account in the mile-and-one-eighth Santa Anita Derby, Southern California's final prep race for the first leg of the Triple Crown.

Floyd, Blackmar Greensboro Golf Leaders

GREENSBORO, North Carolina (UPI) — Ray Floyd and PGA newcomer Phil Blackmar were tied at four shots under par Saturday through three rounds of the Greater Greensboro Open golf tournament.

Floyd, a 22-year-old veteran, and Blackmar, who qualified only last fall, compiled 54-hole totals of 212 going into Sunday's final round. Floyd's 66 was the best score of the third round; he carded birdies on seven of his first nine holes and added two more on the back nine. Blackmar had a 68 Saturday.

A 75-year-old Bobby Clampett for second at 213 with Peter Jacobsen (a 70) and Dan Pohl (71). Jeff Sluman, who had the lead alone through the first two rounds, fell to 77/214 when his putting faltered.

Ueberroth Lifts Blue's Baseball Suspension

NEW YORK (AP) — Peter Ueberroth has reinstated pitcher Vida Blue, who is in training camp with the San Francisco Giants, the baseball commissioner's office announced late Friday. Blue had been suspended for the 1984 season by Ueberroth's predecessor as commissioner, Bowie Kuhn, as a result of a 1983 conviction for drug possession.

The suspension required that before he was reinstated this year, Blue had to prove he no longer uses drugs and to demonstrate his compliance with a probationary program. Those conditions have been satisfied, Ueberroth's office said.

Blue, 35, compiled a 24-8 record with Oakland in 1971, when he was named the American League's most valuable player and Cy Young award winner. In 1978, the A's traded him to San Francisco. Four years later, he was traded to the Royals, who released him in August 1983.

USFL: A Spread-Formation Question Mark

By Dave Anderson

NEW YORK — If the United States Football League were an oil company or a television network, the corporate raiders would be lurking, ready to pounce.

Instead of Doug Flutie, the new USFL name would soon be the Bass Brothers or T. Boone Pickens or Capital Cities Communications. Instead, the new name might be Enel, at least phonetically. Isn't it time for Commissioner Pete Rozelle's raiders to move in and absorb a few franchises?

With the USFL in the seventh weekend of its third season, it continues to stagger on its springtime treadmill. Its planned 1986 switch to a fall schedule is still not completed. Attendance and television ratings are down, and its new commissioner, Harry Usher, acknowledges that by the end of the season club owners will have "invested" about \$150 million over three seasons without a penny of profit.

As proof that the league's most dangerous enemy is itself, consider these developments:

• Donald Trump hopes to be partly reimbursed by other club owners for having signed Flutie to an \$8.3 million, five-year contract with the New York Generals.

• The Los Angeles Express remains a team without an owner. In the absence of one, the league office is supervising the operation of the franchise, prompting the quarterback Steve Young to say: "What if we win the league? Does Usher give himself the trophy, or what?"

• Marvin Warner resigned as an owner of the Birmingham Stallions following the collapse of his Cincinnati thrift institution that triggered the Ohio banking crisis; the city of Birmingham is considering the purchase of his stock.

• The Jacksonville Bulls, seeking fresh money, will make 49 percent of their stock available to the public at \$100 a share.

• The defending-champion Baltimore Stars have been denied the use of Memorial Stadium next spring by Edward Bennett Williams, the baseball Orioles' owner.

Meanwhile, the Stars, who play their games at the University of Maryland's stadium, continue to practice at Veterans Stadium in Philadelphia, where they played for the league's first two seasons.

• The Denver Gold's attendance is averaging 13,969, compared with 44,000 two years ago and 33,000 last year. When the Gold offered spectators at the season opener their money back if not satisfied, the club had to refund \$16,981 to 1,484 fans.

• According to their co-owner, Alvin Lubetkin, the Houston Gamblers may be forced to move if a new investor isn't found to ease the Sept. 1 payment of a \$1.5 million loan.

• The Portland Breakers, previously of New Orleans and Boston, could sell every ticket for every game at their 32,500-seat stadium — and still lose \$2 million this season.

• With the departure of Dr. Ted Diethrich from the Arizona Outlaws, only four original 1983 club owners remain — Alfred Taubman and Ted Taube in Oakland, Myles Tanenbaum in Baltimore and John Bassett in Tampa Bay.

• That same Bassett has threatened "not to play" a fall schedule next year, provoking Usher to announce that Bassett would be fined for his remarks.

By requesting "partial reimbursement" from the other club owners, Trump obviously didn't

A CHANGING ISRAEL

By Peter Grose, 129 pp. Paper \$4.95. Vintage, 201 East 50th Street, New York, N.Y. 10022.

Reviewed by J. Robert Moskine

THE truth is Israel has changed drastically. With the occupation of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip in 1967 and the rise to power of the leaders of the pre-state right wing Irgun and Stern Gang undergrounds 10 years later, the pioneer era is over. It has been succeeded by discordant values, divisiveness, an economy out of control and a million conquered Arabs. Israel has traded a measure of external safety for internal trouble.

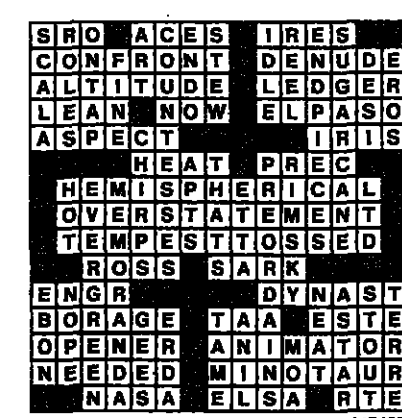
In this brief, fact-studded book, Peter Grose, managing editor of the Council on Foreign Relations' magazine, Foreign Affairs, identifies four major changes that bear on Israel's domestic well-being and external relations with the rest of the world. These perceptions of change will be surprising even to those who have been paying attention.

The first change Grose emphasizes is that Israel has become a "fractious society." He is not referring to the familiar split between the Ashkenazi and Sephardi Jews — which he sees as "cultural divisions of the Diaspora" that are losing their relevance — but the clash of rigidly observant and secular Jews between whom "tensions and bitterness [are] growing." He says that "the conflict between the varying demands of religious observance is the most potentially disruptive threat to the unity of Jewish life today."

Secondly, Grose decries the disastrous, self-indulgent inflation that has "brought the nation to a genuine economic crisis." As a result, 350,000 Israelis (10 percent of the population) have moved to the United States and many others ship their savings out of the country. "Israel is an economic ward of a foreign power, the United States," Grose adds. "The state of the Israeli economy is no longer a purely internal matter to be left to Israeli politicians. It is, to an increasing degree, the United States Treasury and the American taxpayer that underwrite the economic priorities defined in Jerusalem."

Third, he says, "The undeniable reality, not planned and not pleasing to either side, is that the extended Jewish state of Israel is becoming a binational society." But he disagrees that

Solution to Friday's Puzzle



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

ON the diagrammed deal, the

cue-bid by North showed

spade support with at least

invitational values. Three

spades would have shown a

desire to reject an invitation,

so South optimistically jumped to

game.

It made no difference, for

North would have continued

over three spades.

The opening heart lead was

won in the dummy, and South

trump finesse. West

took his king and continued

hearts. When the declarer

ruffed, he had to worry about

the possibility of losing a trick

in each minor suit. There was

a faint chance of avoiding a

diamond loser, so he considered

the possibility of leading the

diamond jack eventually from

the dummy to pin a hypothetical

doubleton ten in the West

Hand.

In view of the overall, it

seemed probable that West

held either the diamond king

or the club queen or both. So

South laid a little trap by lead-

ing the diamond deuce from

his hand. West might have

asked himself why the declarer

would play diamonds at this

point, but he failed to scent

danger, and routinely played

low. When the jack won in

dummy, South had a road

open to success and found

trumps were drawn, and the

diamond ace was cashed. It

was now clear that West had

begun with three spades, five

hearts and at least three

diamonds. So the top clubs were

cashed, spurring a finesse that

was doomed to lose, and West

was thrown in with a diamond

lead. He had to concede a ruff

and sluff, so the club loser dis-

appeared, and the game was

made.

These very debatable recommendations are

an attempt by Grose (and presumably

the council's study group) to outline an American

policy in response to a changing Israel. They

deserve to be poured into the pot of the ongoing

debate.

J. Robert Moskine, senior editor of World

Press Review, is the author of "Among

Lions," the story of the battle for Jerusalem in

1967. He wrote this review for The Washington

Post.



Free safety John Sullivan intercepted, fumbled (above) and then finally recovered a pass intended for Oakland's Larry Willis Saturday night; Portland won the USFL game, 30-17.

SPORTS

Cubs, Padres Still the National League Teams to Beat

New York Times Service
NEW YORK — The following National League baseball preview was prepared and written by Joseph Durso. The order of teams reflects the predicted order of finish.

EASTERN DIVISION

Trades built Chicago into a division champion in 1984, when the team won 25 more games than the year before and rose from fifth place to first with the best record in the league. But the Cubs remember how they blew the pennant to San Diego, which lost two straight games in the playoff before sweeping the series.

So they're still searching for their first pennant in 40 years, and they have help. It's not so much that they added great talent, but that they kept it. Their three top pitchers — Rick Sutcliffe (who won the Cy Young Award as the best in the league), Dennis Eckersley and Steve Trout — were re-signed, as free agents, at a collective cost of around \$16.5 million.

Six of Chicago's eight regulars played in more than 80 games apiece, including Ryne Sandberg, the league's most valuable player, who batted .314 with 19 homers, 114 runs, and 32 stolen bases.

The Cubs scored more runs than any other team in the league (762)

last year, and 110 more than the second-place New York Mets, whom they beat 12 times in 18 games. That was probably the title right there.

It's a cliché, but New York Manager Dave Johnson can't help voicing it when he evaluates the Mets' chances: "We're going to go as far as our pitching takes us."

So the Mets may be facing a more arduous time than they foresaw when they opened spring training — in the last two weeks, the young pitching has begun to come apart. Starter Bruce Berenyi developed a sore shoulder. Sid Fernandez ballooned to a pre-season career average of 8.38 and won a ticket back to the minor leagues. And reliever Brent Gaff will go on the disabled list Tuesday with shoulder problems.

The bullpen still includes the effective Jesse Orosco and Doug Sisk, and there seems to be no doubt about starter Dwight Gooden's virtuoso ability (276 strikeouts as a rookie last year).

The young arms will open with a powerful ally — All-Star catcher Gary Carter, picked up from Montreal. A 10-year veteran, Carter has a strong throwing arm and a commanding personality. He also batted in 106 runs last year and should help first baseman Keith Hernandez

and outfielder Darryl Strawberry to achieve Johnson's most urgent goal of increased scoring.

St. Louis scored only 652 runs but stole 220 bases last season, and nobody else came close. Says Manager Whitey Herzog: "We've got the best defense in the league, and the most speed."

But he also has a hole in the bullpen with the loss of Bruce Sutter, who saved 45 games last season before signing with Atlanta as a free agent. He also does not have George Hendrick (traded to Pittsburgh) or David Green (traded to Los Angeles).

Manager John Felske has good news and bad news. The good news is that the top three men in the lineup can fly — Jeff Stone (27 stolen bases in 51 games last year), Juan Samuel (72 steals, a record for a rookie) and Von Hayes (48). The bad news is that the infield defense is a menace: Samuel made as many errors (33) as the entire Chicago infield.

At Holland saved 29 games but lost his touch entirely down the homestretch. Felske is trying to convert Charles Hudson to the bullpen to help Holland support old pitcher Steve Carlton, 40, and Jerry Kosman, 42.

One of the hardest-hitting clubs in the business, Pittsburgh scored only 615 runs last year and plunged

into last place, although the pitching staff had baseball's best ERA (3.11).

"We were in 93 games decided by two runs or less," says Manager Chuck Tanner, "and we lost 63 of them. We didn't have the 'Lumber Company' of 1979. We had to go out and get some bats."

They did, too — George Hendrick from the Cardinals and Steve Kemp from the Yankees. Last season's most important casualty was Bill Madlock, the four-time batting champion who hit only .253, with shoulder and elbow injuries, before surgery ended his season in August.

Biggest experiment: Switching John Cantaleira from the starting staff to the bullpen. "I put Goose Gossage and Terry Forster in the bullpen once," Tanner says, "and Candy can be just as great."

WESTERN DIVISION
 A lot of things went right for San Diego last season: The Padres suffered no major injury until Kevin McReynolds fractured his wrist in the playoffs; they drew clear of the pack by midsummer and won the pennant for the first time even though they lost only .500 ball games down the stretch.

They made two significant moves during the winter, acquiring pitcher LaMar Hoyt from the Chicago White Sox (for Tim Lollar, Luis Salazar and Ozzie Guillen, the prize rookie shortstop) and signing Jerry Rousey as a free agent, adding depth at second and third base and in left field.

Hoyt was both expensive and mysterious: In 1983, he won 24 games and the Cy Young Award; in 1984, he was 13-18. He joins a rotation that also includes Eric

Show and Andy Hawkins and left-handers Dave Dravecky and Mark Thurmond.

Manager Dick Williams has yet to figure out why his five World Series starting pitchers lasted a total of just over 10 innings with a composite ERA of 13.94.

Joe Torre is gone as Atlanta's manager after finishing first once and second twice. The new man is Eddie Haas, but the main new man is relief pitcher Sutter, whose 45 saves and 1.54 ERA last year for St. Louis brought him a free-agent contract of \$10 million.

"I'm not the piece that fits the puzzle," Sutter says. "That goes to Bob Horner's wrist." Third baseman Horner has missed 188 games in the last two seasons with wrist injuries, including the last four months of 1984. Then he underwent surgery again, leaving Dale Murphy to carry the power-hitting load. Murphy, the league's most valuable player the previous two

years, hit .290 with 36 home runs and 100 RBIs.

With 79 victories and 83 defeats, Los Angeles was fourth last year (its worst finish in 15 years), mostly because its 244 team batting average was last in the league. The Dodgers also ranked last in runs scored (580), eighth in home runs (102) and 10th in defense. A memorably bad season.

The offensive collapse was dramatized by Greg Brock, who had been touted as the rookie replacement for Steve Garvey; in his two seasons, Brock has hit .224 and .225.

People rightly get the feeling the Dodgers once more have players out of position. Pedro Guerrero struggles at Ron Cey's old position, third base. Guerrero made 30 errors in 157 games in 1983 and 16 errors in 76 games last season; he led the club with a .303 batting average, but hit only 16 home runs, half his previous total. And the Dodgers signed Al Oliver for his bat, but also intended to play him in left field, which is a good trick for somebody who can't throw.

Houston is showing some signs. Knockout artist Nolan Ryan is 38 and José Cruz, the team's best offensive player, is 37. But the Astros' main worry is Dickie Thon, their best young player, who is 26.

Thon played in only five games last season before he was hit by a pitch and suffered a serious eye injury. He is still struggling to see the ball at bat, but he's back at shortstop.

The old guys are still going strong. Niekro won 16 games last season and went 248 innings, club high. Ryan missed six weeks with injuries, but won 12 games and struck out 197 (his 3,876 strikeouts, two more than Carlton's total, are the most in baseball history). And left fielder Cruz hit .312 and knocked in 95 runs.

There are few new faces, and Manager Bob Lillis will continue to platoon. Mark Bailey, a power-hitting rookie last year, will share the catching with Alan Ashby. Enos Cabell may share first base with the rookie Glenn Davis. And Phil Garner will share third base with Denny Walling.

Pete Rose's chief target as a player is to get 95 hits and pass Ty Cobb's all-time record of 4,911. His chief target as manager is to get Cincinnati moving on its return from the pits: Last year the Reds finished in fifth place, 22 games under .500, and were next-to-last in net pitching and hitting.

Rose, soon to turn 44, took over as manager of his old team last August, and intends to apply one



San Diego Padre LaMar Hoyt: An expensive mystery man.

problem against the other. "I'll use the Cobb record to psych my players," he says.

The catcher's job has been a wasteland since Johnny Bench retired. When spring training opened, Rose had four candidates; he apparently has settled on Danny Ballester, who also opened last season but was sent back to the minors at midseason.

The Reds made no significant deals last winter, but they do have several young players with good labels. The best is Eric Davis, a 22-year-old center fielder who hit 10 home runs and drove in 30 runs in only 174 at-bats last summer.

Mario Soto won 18 and lost 7, 3.37 ERA, and was the No. 1 pitcher. He may get help from youngsters Tom Browning and Jay Tibbs.

There's big trouble in San Francisco. The Giants may be sold or moved even while they struggle to revive from the disaster of losing 96 games. Last season's was the worst

record in the big leagues and the team's worst in nearly 40 years.

The Giants face their future with a rookie manager, Jim Davenport, and Davenport faces it without Jack Clark, the best hitter on the team, who was traded to the Cardinals for four players.

One of them, David Green, opens at first base. Another, Dave LaPoint, opens in the pitching rotation. Another, Jose Gonzalez (who has just changed his name to Jose Uribe), apparently will open sharing the shortstop's job with Johnnie LeMaster.

All is not lost. Bob Brenly hit 20 home runs and grew into a force as the catcher. Dan Gladden, who hit .397 at Phoenix, was called up when Clark tore up his knee and then hit .351 at San Francisco. Pitcher Alton Hamaker, who made only six starts, returns from surgery, and Tom Seaver, who did not pitch anywhere last year, surfaces in the bullpen for one last try.

College Heads Urge Tough Guidelines

By William Gildea

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Presidents and chancellors of the National Collegiate Athletic Association's member institutions expressed deep concern late Friday about financial abuses and the "state of integrity in intercollegiate athletics" and announced proposals in both areas that they plan to introduce at a special NCAA convention in June.

John W. Ryan, chairman of the NCAA Presidents' Commission and president of Indiana University, said the group would urge NCAA guidelines requiring tighter control on athletic department budgets by college heads, stricter enforcement procedures and tougher rules against coaches involved in infractions.

The commission's recommendations are based on the results of a nationwide survey of college officials. The 44-member commission, formed 15 months ago, voiced its alarm coincidentally against the backdrop of a point-shaving scandal in the basketball program at Tulane University. Also by chance, June's special convention will be held in New Orleans, where Tulane is located.

The commission proposes that:

- Athletic budgets be controlled by the institutions, be subject to normal budgeting procedures and be approved by the schools' chief executive officers.
- An annual audit of all expenditures for an institution's athletic programs be conducted by an independent auditor.
- The NCAA's enforcement procedure be revised to

spell out major and secondary rules violations, and to establish specific penalties for violations.

• Restrictions be carried over on rules-breaking coaches who might leave one institution for another.

In addition, the commission will sponsor resolutions calling for penalties against athletes knowingly involved in NCAA rules violations and for a limit on the number of basketball games a school may play in a season.

In what Ryan called "apparently the most comprehensive and definitive national survey of presidential views regarding athletics ever taken," 99 percent of the college heads were "concerned about integrity problems in athletics."

Eighty percent noted concern over income-generating demands of major sports, 75 percent feared inducements to prospective athletes, 71 percent feared rules violations by alumni and boosters and 62 percent cited athletes' academic work as a serious problem.

Another concern was violations by coaches. Sixty percent of the 791 NCAA college heads responded to the survey.

Ryan said the proposals were "just a beginning," and that the updating and enforcement of rules had to be vigorous.

Ryan said he was not familiar with the specifics of the Tulane case but that the school's "reaction," which includes dropping basketball, is "an attempt by a great university to deal with its problems."

He commended the NCAA's enforcement arm, but said the staff was small and overworked and needed to be enlarged.



Sutter: A Cardinal no more.

Blues, Canadiens Clinch NHL Divisional Crowns

Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — St. Louis and Montreal clinched division titles on Saturday, the next-to-last day of the regular season.

NHL FOCUS

In Bloomington, Minnesota, the Blues won the Norris Division by coming from behind to beat the North Stars, 4-3. The Canadiens more or less bled into the Adams title by tying Boston, 4-4, while Quebec was losing to Hartford, 2-1.

Elsewhere it was Chicago 2, Detroit 1; New Jersey 5, Toronto 1; Washington 7, Pittsburgh 4; Winnipeg 6, Edmonton 3; and Vancouver 4, Los Angeles 4. On Friday it was Calgary 5, Edmonton 3, and Los Angeles 4, Vancouver 3.

Minnesota, which finished fourth in the Norris Division and will open the first round of Stanley Cup competition Wednesday night in St. Louis, jumped off to a 3-0 lead in the first period. But the Blues, 6-1 against the North Stars this season, got a goal back in the

second and exploded for three in the third period to win.

After Dave Barr cut the lead to 3-1 at 8:10, the Blues tied it on former North Star Craig Levele's fluke goal four minutes later. Levele fired a high shot from the point that struck Minnesota defenseman Dan Mandyk in the back and carried into the net.

With just 3:48 left in regulation, Barr scored his 16th goal to make it 4-3. The victory gave the Blues their first division title since 1981.

In Montreal, the Canadiens fought back from a 4-2 deficit to gain the one point they needed to tie the Bruins in the division race. Since 1981-82, Montreal's Mike McPhee and Alfie Turcotte closed out the scoring with goals three minutes apart. Turcotte's came with 3:16 left in the second period, after which rookie goalie Clint Daskalakis of Boston and Steve Penney of the Canadiens took charge.

In the last 28 minutes, including overtime, Daskalakis stopped 12 shots and Penney 11. Daskalakis made a clutch save on a shot by McPhee from a sharp angle one minute left in overtime.

Mavericks Hurt by TKOs

United Press International

DALLAS — The Houston Rockets won Saturday night's game, and they weren't even involved in the war. The National Basketball Association contest was between the Rockets and the Dallas Mavericks, the Rockets winning

a technical foul on Derek Harper in the third quarter, he called two quickies on Motta.

Aguirre's first technical came early in the second period. As the teams were leaving for the locker room at the hall, Strom called another. After the game, Strom said only that Aguirre had committed an unsportsmanlike act. The head of Remington Arms security said Strom told him at the hall that Aguirre had "put his hand right up in my face."

The Mavericks aired a videotape of the incident that showed Aguirre about eight feet from Strom and walking away when the technical was called.

During the third period Rolando Blackman of Dallas and Houston's Lionel Hollins took turns throwing the ball at each other and double technicals were called. "He came over to our bench," Motta said to Strom, "and wanted to explain it. He can't do that — he's supposed to explain it to the captain. He said to me he'd explain it to me if I was interested. I said I wasn't, particularly. So he gave me a technical."

During Strom's dealings with Motta, the crowd threw ice and debris onto the court.

Lewis Lloyd and John Lucas each scored 28 points for the Rockets; Olajuwon had 27. The Mavericks were led by 23 points by Jay Vincent.

SCOREBOARD

Hockey

NHL Standings

WALLES CONFERENCE

Patrick Division

	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Philadelphia	42	23	11	95	320	227
Washington	45	23	9	99	315	237
N.Y. Islanders	40	34	6	86	345	312
N.Y. Rangers	42	34	10	94	324	282
Pittsburgh	22	47	19	63	244	340
Atlanta	24	50	5	53	272	374

Adams Division

	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Montreal	39	28	12	90	324	258
Buffalo	36	27	10	82	286	222
Quebec	48	30	9	105	291	274
Edmonton	35	34	10	80	296	284
Hartford	30	40	9	69	257	314

Campbell Conference

Norris Division

	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
St. Louis	36	27	11	84	293	263
Chicago	37	31	7	81	304	298
Calgary	27	40	12	66	308	351
Los Angeles	34	32	14	82	307	329
Toronto	26	41	8	60	253	305

Smythe Division

	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Edmonton	40	27	10	90	401	298
Winnipeg	43	27	9	95	354	288
Calgary	41	27	11	93	329	291
Los Angeles	42	24	14	98	340	289
Vancouver	25	46	9	59	284	401

NHL Results

FRIDAY'S RESULTS

Calgary	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
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SUNDAY'S RESULTS

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LANGUAGE

Making President's Day

By William Safire
WASHINGTON — "I have only one thing to say to the tax increase," said President Reagan, delighting in a mock-tough line submitted by one of his writers. "Go ahead and make my day."

Mary McGarry, the liberal columnist, responded: "At last a slogan for the second term of Ronald Reagan. It's short, provocative, a shade more genteel than 'Drop dead,' which is what it really means."

Not quite. In current usage, it means "Give me the long-sought opportunity to respond devastatingly," and its route to the current meaning shows the movement of meaning at its quietest.

One of the many meanings of the verb *make* is "to secure the success of," which can be found in John Lyly's 1579 observation: "It is the eye of the master that fatteneth the horse, and the love of the woman that maketh the man." Shakespeare used it: "This is the night," said Iago in "Othello," "that either makes me or fordoes me quite." The dictum of Polonius in "Hamlet," "The apparel oft proclaims the man," was shortened in common use to "clothes make the man"; that sense is transmuted now to "dress for success," but the big achievers still use the colloquial phrase *making it*, which is far more fun than *having it all*.

Then, in her 1909 novel "The Rosary," Florence Barclay wrote, "I knew I wanted her; I knew her presence meant my day and her absence meant chill night; and every day was radiant, for she was there." That made the day for "made my day." P. G. Wodehouse followed that up in 1935 with "That will be great. That will just make my day." The Briticism crossed the Atlantic and appeared in the soft cover of Carole King's song, "Brighter," published in 1971: "And I can't think of anyone else / Can make me feel as good as you, / Yeah, you make my day." William Styron told Newsweek in 1979 of his satisfaction in writing: "If it's only one paragraph, but it's felicitous, that makes my day."

The sunniness of this image began to be clouded in the 1970s. "Go on, dare him," said a shady character in Hugh McLeave's mystery, "Question of Negligence," in 1970: "I'll make the evening."

approached its zenith in 1983 in "Sudden Impact," one of the Clint Eastwood Dirty Harry movies, script by Joseph Stinson, its central character a cop who gives short shrift to the civil liberties of the accused, in Mickey Spillane's grand Mike Hammer tradition.

Interrupting a stickup in a diner, Dirty Harry Callahan aims his Smith & Wesson at a thief and challenges him with a snarled "Make my day."

The phrase is becoming the rallying cry of vigilantism, thanks to the Dirty Harry association and the subsequent episode in the New York subway when a passenger shot four youths he says he felt were threatening him.

By using the expression jocularly regarding his reaction to those who would reduce the deficit by increasing taxes, Reagan has deepened the phrase's roots in American colloquial speech. You can imagine what he has done for students of slang.

In a related development, Reagan was asked in a recent news conference whether he was advocating the overthrow of the government of Nicaragua. He indicated no, not "if they'd say 'Uncle.'"

"Yes, the pages of the Fourth Supplement of the O.E.D. that include *uncle* have just come from the printers," Robert Burchfield, editor of the Oxford English Dictionary, said. "The expression is, say, holier or cry 'Uncle' — any of those verbs will do — and we define it as 'to acknowledge defeat, to cry for mercy.' Very current in America, isn't it?"

Very. The recorded origin is relatively recent, according to Mitford Mallowers in his Dictionary of Americanisms. Mathews's earliest citation for the expression was The Chicago Herald-Examiner of Oct. 1, 1918: "See him Jenny Jinx — make him say 'Uncle.'"

What made the president's use of the kids' street lingo so effective, and so infuriating, was the double meaning of "Uncle." As both the signal for surrender and the short form of "Uncle Sam," the president gave a special emphasis of knuckling under to the United States. I think the double meaning was not intentional; it was delivered in entirely too offhand a way for that.

New York Times Service

Richard Chamberlain's 'Hero Space'

By Michael E. Hill
WASHINGTON — Actress Melanie Mayron was describing a scene she played off camera with Richard Chamberlain. On camera she plays his secretary in "Wallenberg: A Hero's Story."

"I told him I thought it would be a good idea if a couple of times I might straighten his tie for him," she said.

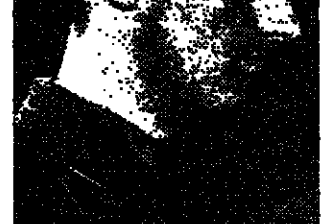
"You want to straighten my tie?" she remembered Chamberlain's saying. She furrowed her brow like his and stroked her chin the way he did as he sauntered away to think about it.

Then he drifted back and asked her why she wanted to do it. To show a secretary's concern, she explained, to add a bit of mothering to the scene, to add a subtle action to the dialogue.

"I asked him why he was troubled by the idea," she said. "He said, 'No one's ever invaded my hero-space before.'"

From well-received roles such as Dr. Frederick A. Cook in the TV movie "Cook and Peary: The Race to the Pole," to his portrayals of Lord Blackthorne in "Shogun" and Father Ralph de Braccasart in "The Thorn Birds," Richard Chamberlain has richly and persistently established himself as a player of heroes.

This week, in a two-part film on U.S. TV, Chamberlain takes the role of Raoul Wallenberg, a diplomat who left the comfort afforded him as a well-born, military neutral Sweden during



Wallenberg in 1943.

World War II to win credit for saving thousands of Hungarian Jews from being shipped off to Nazi concentration camps.

"The experience of getting this part was similar to 'Shogun' and 'Thorn Birds,'" Chamberlain said. "I'd been after it for three years. The ball landed in NBC's court, and I got to do it."

Chamberlain said that at one point Jon Voight was considered for the role of Wallenberg, a man who was a persistent thorn in the Nazis' side, and who at war's end was arrested by the Russians.

"I find the man extremely intriguing," said Chamberlain. "I'm sorry to be 40 years too late telling people who he is — or was. He would be 72 years old now, in a Soviet prison. The Soviets claimed he died in 1947. But as recently as 1978 he was reported 'sighted,' in 1975."

"I came away from 'Wallenberg,' feeling the unfathomable depth people can sink to and the extreme highs they can reach," Chamberlain said. "Wallenberg, through his perseverance, will, magnanimity and his acting ability, was able to do incredible things."

"Why he did it — I would have to talk with him about that."

"It's an intriguing question. Once I absorbed all the information I could about him, I treated his story as a fiction and filled in the gaps as best I could. I made up his feelings and inner life. I had to find the motivation."

Chamberlain indeed projects all those views of his character, who becomes convinced toward the end that he can single-handedly do the Nazis.

His prime antagonist is Adolf Eichmann, played in an understated — and thus memorable — fashion by Kenneth Colley.

As the war winds down, and Wallenberg and Eichmann discuss the Nazis' inevitable fate, Eichmann expresses no regret. He has enjoyed money, power, and the finest whores in Europe, he tells Wallenberg in the film. "I will go to the gallows with a smile."

The Wallenberg story is based on the book "Lost Hero: The Mystery of Raoul Wallenberg," by Frederick E. Werbell and Thurston B. Clarke. The script was written by Gerald Green



Chamberlain encounters Eichmann (Kenneth Colley).

("Holocaust"). Dick Berg and Lamont Johnson.

Johnson, who carries impressive credentials ("The Execution of Private Slovik," "Fear on Trial"), directed the filming in Zagreb, Yugoslavia. Berg ("A Rumor of War," "The Martian Chronicles") is the executive producer.

Chamberlain, who has an eye to becoming an executive producer himself, has been in Africa recently, working on a remake of "King Solomon's Mines," in

which he reprises the role Stewart Granger played in the 1950 film.

And there's another TV mini-series in the offing, with Chamberlain playing John C. Fremont, politician, general and explorer of the American West.

One day, Chamberlain joked, he'd like to play a simpler character, with no hero-space to worry about.

"I'd like to play the guy next door," he said, "with a couple of kids and a lot of problems."

PARIS POSTCARD

The New Breed of Exiles

By Greg MacArthur
The Associated Press

PARIS — The Lost Generation of American literary expatriates, whose brief self-exile in Paris was part adventure and part cultural salvation, has been replaced by another group of important foreign writers for whom exile is a matter of survival.

Today's exiles come from the Soviet Union, Eastern Europe, Africa, Latin America and Iran. They are older, mostly in their 50s, and they live and write in Paris because for political reasons they cannot do so at home.

Most did not choose exile but were forced into it by repressive governments. What they share with their exuberant Jazz Age American predecessors is that they chose France.

"We Romanians have a special relationship with France," Paul Goma, 50, the novelist and human rights activist, said in an interview. "We share a Latin language and we are francophile by tradition. There is something in the air about France for a writer."

"Like most South Americans, I didn't want to settle in Spain," said the Uruguayan poet and journalist Ricardo Piglia, 56. "We have an anti-colonial pride about Spain, which was, of course, fascist until recently. So where do you go? You go to France, to Paris."

The Persian poet Nader Naderpour, 55, was a student in Paris in the 1950s. "I was here for the last days of the last French giants — André Gide, Albert Camus, Sartre. France, for me, has always been my second country," he said.

However, life in exile "has something of a false luxury" for Naderpour. "It isn't real. It doesn't give you that extraordinary sensation of life, of pleasure, of joy, even of sadness," he said.

Although France's culture continues to seduce artists from around the world, life in the City of Light, as some of the current Paris exiles made clear, can be something less than what Ernest Hemingway once described as "A Moveable Feast."

"For the Americans who came in the 1920s, Paris was a vacation, a lark," the Soviet novelist Vladimir Maximov said. "For the Russian writers here now it's no vacation; it's a trial, and most of us have to fight to survive."

Maximov, 54, arrived in Paris on March 1, 1974, after being stripped of his citizenship. His published novels in the West include the semi-autobiographical "Farewell From Nowhere" and the critically acclaimed "Seven Days of Creation."

Like South Africa's Breyton Breytenbach, Goma, the Cameroonian author and publisher Mongo Beti and others, Maximov served prison terms at home before being forced into exile.

Naderpour left Iran on July 31, 1980, repelled by what he saw as the culturally reactionary aspects of the Islamic Revolution. He chose exile after publishing at home became impossible.

Some of the exiles, including the Czechoslovak novelist Milan Kundera and Breytenbach, have achieved international acclaim since leaving their native countries. Kundera's latest novel, "The Incredibly Lightness of Being," was an international literary event. Breytenbach gained critical acclaim this year for "The True Confessions of an Albino Terrorist."

But some writers, although translated in small anthologies into English, French and Italian, remain largely unknown outside their own countries.

In exile, Naderpour is cut off from his readers and his original source of inspiration. Most of his recent poems have been unusually nostalgic, he said, and he is not sure they will ever be published in Iran.

"A writer in exile can live on his memories only so long, cut off from his readers and his own language," Maximov said, through an interpreter. "From the point of view of creativity, I lost everything. Immigration was only a matter of saving myself physically. You feel like a fish, thrown up on the beach by the waves. You just open your mouth and lie there until you die."

"When I was at home in Tehran and I closed all the windows, I could still hear, with my inner ear, the slightest vibration from the street," Naderpour said. "In exile, if I open the windows wide, I remain deaf."

I hear the noise, but the noise does not concern me. There is something broken between me and the country in which I live. That is exile."

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